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SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES,

IN ENGLAND.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL	xiii
Appointment of Inspectors—their Instructions and Duties	xiii
Account of the Non-parochial Registrars, and the conditions upon which they are accessible to the Public	xvii
MARRIAGES:—	
Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1839–42	xviii
Proportion of ditto, 1838–42	xix
Annual Marriages, Births, and Deaths to 100,000 Males and 100,000 Females living	xx
Proportion of Annual Marriages to persons of all ages	xxi
Registered Buildings in England, for the solemnization of Marriages	xxii
Annual Marriages to 100 persons living in each of the 11 Divisions of England	xxiv
First Marriages and Remarriages	xxiv
Remarriages of Widowers and Widows	xxv
Marriages in the Four Quarters of the Years 1839–42	xxvi
Comparison of Population and Marriages in England with those of France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia	xxvi
Proportion of Annual Marriages to 100 of the Population; comparing England with France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia.	xxvii
BIRTHS:—	
Births to 100,000 Males and 100,000 Females living in the 11 Divisions, arranged in the order of the frequency of Birth.	xxviii
Births Registered in four great European States 1839–42	xxix
Population, Births, Illegitimate Children, and Annual Births to 100 persons living, in England, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia	xxix
Proportion of Illegitimate Children, the number registered in each of the Four Quarters of 1842	xxxi
Illegitimate Children, showing the number per cent. returned in England 1830 and 1842	xxxii
Ages of Married Persons in Ireland	xxxiv
Married and Unmarried Women, 1841, Proportion of Children to 100 Women Married and to 100 Unmarried—age 15–45	xxxiv
Proportion of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children born in several States of Europe	xxxv
Proportion of Illegitimate Children born in several of the large Cities of Europe	xxxvi
Great Excess in the Mortality among Illegitimate Children	xxxvii
The Number who live over the First Year to 10,000 Born Alive	xxxvii
DEATHS:—	
Registered in Five of the States of Europe for 1838–42	xxxix
Annual Mortality per cent. in England, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia	xxxix
Violent Deaths in England	xl

PAGE.

TABLES—
Deaths to 100,000 Persons living in 1838-42 xli
Deaths at Different Ages in 1841-42, and the Population of England at Decennial Ages in 1821 and 1841 xlii
Mortality per cent. at Different Ages in England xliii
Proportion per cent. of Persons who signed the Marriage Register with Marks, of persons married under 21 years of age, Remarriages of Widowers and Widows, 1842 xliv
Proportion of Persons Married, Children born alive, and Deaths to the Male and Female population in 1838-42. 11 Divisions xlvi
Proportion of Marriages, Births, & Deaths for Four & Five Years—Counties. xlviii
Ditto ditto to 100 Males and to 100 Females living in each of the Years 1838-42, and in each of the several Counties . . l,li
Proportion per cent. of Illegitimate Children to the Births in 1842 . . liv
Proportion of Females Married in 1842 to 100,000 living, Illegitimate Births to 100,000 Females living, and Illegitimate Births to 100 Births in each of the several Counties of England lx
Proportion of Illegitimate Children in 1843 to every 1000 of the total number of Paupers relieved in 1843 lxii
Proportion per cent. of Persons Married under 21 years of age in the year 1842
Proportion per cent. of Persons Married in the year 1842, who signed the Marriage Register with Marks—Divisions, Counties lxiv

ENGLAND:—
ABSTRACT of Marriages in each of the Years and the Four Quarters of the Years 1839-42 in the several Counties . . . 2
,, Marriages, 1842, in Divisions, Counties, and Districts . 4
,, Births in each of the Years and Four Quarters of 1839-42, in the several Divisions and Counties . . . 20
,, Births, 1842, in the 324 Statistical Districts . . . 22
,, Illegitimate Births Registered in the several Counties in each of the Four Quarters of 1842 38
,, Showing the Proportion per cent. of Illegitimate to the total Births in the several Counties, 1842 40
,, Illegitimate Births, 1842, in the 324 Statistical Districts . 41
,, Deaths in each of the Five Years and also in Quarters of 1838-42 48
,, Deaths, 1842, in the several Divisions, Counties, and Districts 50
,, Ages at Death, 1842, in the Divisions, Counties, and Districts 66,68
,, Causes of Death in the 11 Divisions 94
,, Ditto distinguishing Males and Females . . 96
,, Causes of Death in the several Counties, distinguishing Males and Females. 100
,, Deaths from Different Causes in Statistical Districts, in the Year 1842—Males 112
,, Deaths from Different Causes in Statistical Districts, in the Year 1842—Females 154
,, Deaths from Small Pox, Measles, Scarlatina and Typhus in the several Divisions, Counties, and Districts of England, in each of the Four Quarters of the Year 1842 . . 196
,, Violent Deaths in the 11 Divisions of England, in the Year 1840 (exclusive of ascertained Suicides) at four Periods of Life, distinguishing Males and Females, and classed according to Profession or Occupation . . . 210
,, Deaths by Violence (exclusive of Suicides) showing the Occupation and Age, as Registered during the Year 1840, distinguishing Males and Females, in England and in each of the 11 Divisions 232-237

PAGE

ENGLAND—*continued.*
,, Showing the Number of Males and Females Registered as Found Drowned, in 1840, in each of the 11 Divisions, stating the Professions, &c. 238
,, Suicides in 1840 (showing the Station or Occupation) of Males aged 20 and upwards, and the way in which Death was caused, in each of the 11 Divisions . . . 241
,, Ascertained Suicides in the Year 1840 . . . 252
,, Rank or Profession of Males, who committed Suicide in the Year 1840, and the way in which death was caused 254
,, Showing the Station and Occupation of 283 Females who committed Suicide during the Year 1840, and the way in which death was caused 256
,, Violent Deaths and Suicides among Men aged 20 years and upwards, of various Occupations, showing the Proportion to 1,000,000 living—England 258
,, Annual Number of Deaths by Violence to 1,000,000 living at the several Ages specified, and at all Ages . . 260
,, Murders Registered during the three Years 1838-40 . 263
,, Showing the Occupation and Age of 65 Persons returned as Murdered (by Coroners' Juries) in 1840 . . . 264

APPENDIX.—FOREIGN RETURNS OF POPULATION, MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.—Page 175.

I. SWEDEN.

(1.) POPULATION 1815, 1825, 1830, 1835; distinguishing males and females at the ages 0-1, 1-3, 3-5, 5-10, and afterwards quinquennial periods of life in 1815, 1825; the same ages, and males and females in the country districts, in Stockholm, other towns, and the whole kingdom for 1830, 1835.

(4.) The Population 1805, 1810, 1820, 1830, distinguishing the sexes and ages as above.

(2.) Numbers of the several classes,—NOBILITY, CLERGY, "Persons of Station," Burghers, Peasantry, "All others," Foreigners, Jews; showing for each class the males and females, married, widowers and widows, unmarried above 15, and children under 15, in 1815, 1825, 1830, 1835.

(3.) The proportions in 1·0000, married, widowers, widows, unmarried above 15, and of children under 15.

(5.) Mean annual number of Marriages (22,056) among the several classes (*see* 2), distinguishing the number of men aged 0-25, 25-35, 35-50, 50 and upwards, who married women under 25, 25-35, 35-50, 50 and upwards.

(6.) Marriages between bachelors and spinsters, widowers and spinsters, bachelors and widows, widowers and widows, in each of the years 1831—1835; the mean numbers 1831-1835, 1826-30, 1826-35, 1816-25, 1796-1805.

(7.) Number of the first, second, third and fourth Marriages contracted in 1831-5, and the number of Marriages dissolved by death among six classes.

(8.) Marriages, births, and deaths of males and females in each of the ten years 1796-1805, of the ten years 1816-25, the five years 1826-30; also the sums of each decennium, 1796-1805, 1816-25, 1826-35.

(9.) Proportion of the births, deaths, and marriages to the mean population of the three decennial periods, 1796-1805, 1816-25, 1826-35 (calculated by the Swedish Commission).

(17.) Annual births, deaths, and marriages of six different classes, 1831-5.

(10.) Births, Children born alive, legitimate and illegitimate, male and female, in the whole kingdom, in Stockholm, other towns, and the country districts, for each year, 1831–5, and the mean for the three decennial periods.—*See* (11.)

(11.) An extension of Table 10.

(12.) The proportion of illegitimate children to the births.

(13.) The number of deliveries among women in good, moderate, and bad circumstances.

(14.) Ages (quinquennial) of the mothers when their children were born, for each year, 1831–5; means of 1831–5, 1826–30, 1826–35, 1816–25, 1796–1805.

(15.) The average annual number of mothers who bore twins, triplets, four children, in 1796–1805, 1816–25, 1826–30, 1831–5.

(16.) Still-born children, legitimate and illegitimate, in Stockholm, other towns, and country districts.

(18.) Deaths of males and females in Stockholm, in other towns, and in the country districts, in each of the years 1831–5; with the means of 1831–5, 1826–30, 1826–35, 1816–25, and 1796–1805.

(19.) Average annual deaths of males and females, legitimate and illegitimate children under one year of age, of children 1–15, of unmarried and married persons, widowers and widows above 15, in 1816–25, 1826–30, 1831–5.

(20.) Deaths of legitimate and illegitimate children under one year of age, in Stockholm, other towns, and the country districts, for 1816–25, 1826–30, 1831–5.

(21.) Persons who died at each year above 100, in 1816–35.

(22.) Mean annual deaths at the different ages (*see* 1), in 1796–1805, 1816–25, 1826–30, 1831–5.

(23.) Annual deaths at the same ages, 1806–10, 1811–15, 1816–20, 1821–25, 1826–30.

(24.) Number of persons vaccinated, 1816–25, 1826–30, 1831–5.

(25.) Deaths by several zymotic diseases, and by different kinds of violence, in each of the 25 years, 1806–30.

(26.) Dr. Price's calculation of the mortality in the 21 years, 1755–76, and the facts upon which it was based.

(27.) The population and deaths in the 20 years ended with 1795, from Mr. Milne. Mr. Milne's comparison of the mortality in each of the years 1751–1800, with the character of the crops.

(28–33.) A summary of the last Report of the Swedish *Tabell Commission*, by Jacob Hoyer, Esq.

(34.) The number of rich and poor families, or households, having 2, 3–5, 6–10 11–15, 16 members and upwards, in Stockholm other towns, and the country districts.

(35.) Labourers.

(36.) The marriages and the deaths of males and females in each month of the five years, 1831–5.

II. NORWAY.

(1.) (*a*) The population of each county (amt), (17 in number), exclusive of the town districts, and the aggregate of the town population, distinguishing males and females, aged 0–1, 1–3, 3–5, 5–10, 10–20, up to 90–100, 100 and upwards. (*b*) The total population of each county and of the towns in 1825. (*c*) Fifteen classes of inhabitants in each of the counties.

(2.) The males and females, unmarried, married, widowed, in the country and town districts of each county.

(3.) Summary of the (*a*) marriages; (*b*) births (males, females), (legitimate, illegitimate, still-born without distinction of sex) deaths of males and females, 0–10, &c. to 50–60, 60–80, 80–100 above 100.

(4.) Triplets, twins, accidental deaths, murders, suicides, in each of the ten years 1826–35.

(5.) Mode of taking the Census in Norway.

III. DENMARK.

(1.) Area and population, males and females, of Denmark Proper, Jutland, Schleswig, Holstein, Lauenburg.

(2.) Kingdom of Denmark, ages of males and females in decennial periods.

(3.) Marriages, births, and deaths in the five years, 1835–9, suicides, &c.

IV. RUSSIA.

(1.) A letter upon the Russian returns, from the Registrar General.

(2.) Comparison of the relative proportions of marriages, births, and deaths in Russia and England.

(3.) A note on the Russian Census and registration, with a table of births and deaths, male and female, among members of the Greek-Russian Church, for each of the 33 years, 1801–33.

(4.) The proportion of marriages, births, deaths (of females) to 100 females living in 56 provinces of Russia; with the estimated density of population in each province (1842).

(5.) St. Petersburgh mean population, births (legitimate and illegitimate), deaths and deaths under five years of age.

(6.) For each of 53 provinces, and four town districts, area in geographical square miles; the population (male and female); marriages, births (male and female), and deaths (male and female), in the year 1842.

(7.) The same facts for Great Russia, the Baltic provinces, &c.

(8.) Estimated population of Russia in 1842, from the preceding data.

(9.) Various estimates of the population of Russia, at 14 different periods, from 1800 to 1802.

(10.) Ages (in quinquennial and decennial periods) of 2,418,847 males, at their deaths in 1825 and 1827; 1832 and 1834.

(11.) Mean age at death, and the duration of life, in Russia.

(12.) Mean temperature of the twelve months of the year, in eight different parts of Russia (from Kupffer).

V. AUSTRIA.

(1.) Subdivision of the Austrian Empire, mode of taking the Censuses, and registering the births, deaths, and marriages.

(2.) Provinces, area of provinces in Austrian square miles, number of cities, market-towns, houses, and families in each, at the Census of 1840.

(3.) Provinces, area of, in geographical square miles, population, males, females, total (distinguishing the military) at each of the censuses, 1834, 1837, 1840.

(4.) Marriages, births (males and females), and still-born children (male and female), in each province.

(5.) Deaths of males and females in 1834, 1837, 1839, 1840, in each province.

(6.) Progress of population in Austria.

(7.) Numbers of each religious profession.

(8.) Births (male and female, illegitimate), deaths (male and female), marriages, 1787, 1788, 1791, 1793, 1794.

(9.) Births, deaths, marriages (aggregate numbers), in 1819–27, 1828–34.

(10.) Births, deaths, marriages, and population in the three years, 1834–7–9 or 40, males and females distinguished; the rates of mortality, births, and marriages in the three years.

(11.) Number of males under 15, 15–18, and above 18, distinguishing of the latter class the number of clergy, of nobles, officers in the civil service, tradespeople and artisans, peasants, and military.

(12.) Similar facts respecting the population, exclusive of Hungary, Transylvania and the military frontier.

(13.) Deaths at the ages 0–1, 1–4, 4–20 20–40, &c.

(14.) (15.) (16.) (17.) Number of males and females under 20, and above 20 years of age, in England Austria, Prussia, Sweden.

(18.) The mortality of persons under, and of persons above 20 years of age, in Austria, Prussia, and England.

(19.) Expectation of life in Austria.

(20.) (21.) The outline of an Austrian life-table, and the relative duration of life in Austria, Sweden, England.

(22.) The mean population, deaths, annual deaths, and annual rate of mortality in Vienna, for each of the 5 years from 1805–9 to 1836–9.

(23.) Population of Vienna, according to 8 censuses, from 1780 to 1839.

(24.) Example of the mode of dealing with the floating population at the Austrian Census.

(25.) Houses, families, population of Vienna; the number of the inhabitants born in Vienna.

(26.) Return of the annual deaths in Vienna, 1805–39.

(27.) Births (males, females, illegitimate, still-born), deaths, and marriages, in Vienna, 1834, 1837, 1839; the mortality in the 3 years.

28.) (29.) Marriages in the several provinces of Austria, 1842, 1841, classed according to religion, civil state, age of men and women.

(30.) (31.) Births (legitimate, illegitimate, male and female), religion, still-born (legitimate and illegitimate, male and female), deaths (male and female, of different religions), ages, diseases, injuries, 1841, 1842; also the totals of 1840.

(32.) Births, deaths, marriages, in each year, 1827–42. (Return incomplete.)

(33.) Births—legitimate, illegitimate, male, female, 1832–1842.

(34.) Still-born children, males and females, 1834–42, each year.

(35.) Accidental deaths, suicides, murders, manslaughters, 1819–28, 1832–6.

(36.) Emigration and immigration.

VI. PRUSSIA.

(1.) Area, population, and density of each of the eight provinces and 25 regencies (or counties).

(2.) Marriages, births, deaths, illegitimate births, and still-born children, 1816, 1841. (Hoffman.)

(3.) Population at nine Censuses, 1816–1840.

(4.) Abstract of births and deaths, and causes of death, in the 15 years 1820–1834.

The following Returns are for each Regency:—

(5.) The number of houses and of buildings, of nine different kinds.

(6.) The population, male and female, at the ages 0–5, 5–7, 7–14, 14–16; males, 16–20, 20–25, 25–32, 32–39, 39–45, 45–60, 60 and upwards; females, 16–45, 45–60, 60 and upwards, in the year 1840.

(7.) The number of married males and females living, with the numbers of different religious persuasions, 1840.

(8.) The deaf and dumb, males and females, 0–5, 5–15, 15–30, 30 and upwards.

(9.) Blind (males and females), 0–15, 15–30, 30 and upwards, 1840.

(10.) (11.) Horses aged 0–3, 3–10, 10– ; mules, asses, bulls, oxen, cows, heifers, sheep, goats, swine.

(12.) (19.) (26.) Births, male and female, distinguishing the illegitimate, 1841, 1840, 1839.

(13.) (20.) (27.) Marriages of men, 0–45, with women, 0–30, 30–45, 45– ; men, 45–60, with women, 0–30, 30–45, 45– ; men, 60– , with women, 0–30, 30–45, 45– .

(14.) (21.) (28.) Total marriages, 1841, 1840, 1839.

(15.) (22.) (29.) Deaths, legitimate, illegitimate, male, female, 0–1; male and female, 1–3, 3–5, 5–7, 7–10, 10–14, 14–20, 20–25, and at all quinquennial ages up to 90, in 1841, 1840, 1839.

(16.) (23.) (30.) Deaths of males and females at all ages, 1841, 1840, 1839.

(17.) (24.) (31.) Deaths in each of the four seasons, 1841, 1840, 1839.

(18.) (25.) (32.) Some causes of death, 1841, 1840, 1839.

VII. SAXONY.

(1.) The area, districts, cities.

(2.) (*a*) Males and females of the civil and military profession; (*b*) Ages, 0–6, 6–14, 14–19, 19–21, 21–30, 30–40, &c.; (*c*) Religions; (*d*) Widowers and widows, divorced persons, married couples; married persons living apart, blind, deaf and dumb.

(3.) (*a*) Marriages, births, and deaths (male and female), in 10 years, 1832–41, and 1841; (*b*) Civil state of the married; (*c*) Children born 1832–41, and 1841, male and female, in and out of wedlock; (*d*) Twins, triplets.

(4.) Ages at death, still-born, 0–1, 1–6, 6–14, 14–20, 20–30, &c.; deaths of married, widowed, and divorced persons.

(5.) Army—strength, attacks of sickness, invaliding, deaths.

(6.) Summary of the Censuses of Dresden and Leipsic.

(7.) Burials of males and females in Dresden, for each of the years 1821–31.

(8.) Population of Dresden, 1831; burials in 11 years, 1821–31, at different ages.

(9.) Deaths at different ages in Dresden and Leipsic, 1837, 1838.

(10.) Populationof Dresden and Leipsic, December 31, 1837.

(11.) Population of Dresden and Leipsic 1840, 1837, 1834, 1832.

(12.) Four Censuses of Saxony, 1840, 1837, 1834, 1832, enumerating in the aggregate—1. The population of 141 towns; 2. The population of 3500 villages; and, 3. The military; the houses, males, females, ages, the deaf and dumb, blind, pensioners, families, married couples, married (male and female) living apart, single persons, males and females, widowed and divorced, the religions.

(13.) Births (legitimate, illegitimate, male, female), twins, triplets, still-born; births in each month of the years 1838–1832.

(14.) Deaths at different ages—legitimate, illegitimate, (0–1, 1–6); married, widowed, separated, 6–14, 14–20, 20–30, &c.

Deaths of males and females in the several months of the years 1838–32, marriages of widows, divorced persons, communicants, &c.

(15.) Marriages for the years 1838–32.

VIII. HANOVER.

(1.) Population of the seven Districts of Hanover, July 1, 1842; houses, males and females at the ages 0–7, 7–14, 14–20, 20–45, 45–50, 60–90, 90 and upwards; married couples, widowers, widows, Lutherans, &c.

(2.) Births (legitimate, illegitimate, still-born, male and female), marriages, confirmations, and deaths, in the 10 years 1832–41, and in 1842.

(3.) Marriages, births (as above), deaths, suicides; ages at deaths of males and females, 1–15, 16–30, 31–45, 46–60, 61–75, 76–90, 91–100, in each landrostei, 1842.

(4.) Summary of the table, with the deaths at each age in the city of Hanover.

(5.) Houses, and inhabitants of each landrostei, and of the town of Göttingen, &c.

IX. FRANKFORT.

(1.) Marriages, births, deaths, still-born and illegitimate children, 1837–42; ages at death, 1840–2.

(2.) Ages at death, 1840–2.

X. BAVARIA.

(1.) Census of 1840—families, males and females above and under 14; civil and military population distinguished.

(2.) Births (male and female, legitimate and illegitimate), still-born (legitimate, illegitimate, male and female), twins, triplets, moles, four years, 1835–6, 1838–9.

(3.) Marriages, religions of the married, civil state, ages (0–20, 20–25, 25–30, 30–40, 40–60, 73–) of males and females; marriages by which illegitimate children were legitimized; number of such children.

(4.) Divorces of Catholics, Protestants, &c.

(5.) Deaths, male and female, legitimate and illegitimate, under 14; of males and females above 14; total deaths.

XI. WURTEMBERG.

(1.) Births (legitimate, illegitimate, male and female), immigration of males and females, deaths (male and female) emigration, population, in each year 1833–42.

(2.) The resident and *non-resident* population.

(3.) Ages of the population, 1832.

XII. NETHERLANDS.

(1.) Houses, household (males, females, unmarried, married, widowers, widows), Protestants, &c., in each province, January 1, 1840 and 1830.

(2.) Ages of the population, 1840, 0–1, 1–2, &c., to 5–6, 6–8, &c., to 14–16, 16–20, 20–25, 25–30, &c., up to 45–50, 50–53, &c., to 62-65, 65–67, &c., to 87–89, 89–90, &c., to 100 and upwards.

XIII. BELGIUM.

(1.) Births and deaths (males and females), 1842; the still-born; twins an triplets; civil state of the dead.

(2.) Marriages at quinquennial ages of males and females (1842).

XIV. FRANCE.

(1.) The population in 1841, according to sex and civil state, in the 86 departments.
The movement of the population in each of the 86 departments during the year 1842:—

(2.) Births, legitimate, illegitimate, male and female.

(3.) Still-born, male and female.

(4.) Marriages.

(5.) Deaths (male and female) of persons belonging to the departments, not belonging to the departments, foreigners.

(6.) Number of deaths by several causes—small-pox, suicide, murders, executions, accidents, epidemics.

(7.) Censuses as above (1.) for 1801, 1806, 1821, 1831, 1836, 1841.

(8.) Births (legitimate, illegitimate, male and female), deaths (male and female), marriages, 1817–42.

(9.) Mean annual number of deaths among males and females at different ages, in the years 1817–31.

XV. PORTUGAL.

(1.) The districts, houses, population, marriages, births, and deaths, 1841.

(2.) The same for the adjacent islands, including Madeira and the Azores.

XVI. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(1.) Abstract of the first Census (17 states), 1790.

(2.) Brief summary of the second Census (21 states), 1800.

(3.) Brief summary of the third Census (25 states), 1810.

(4.) Brief summary of fourth Census (27 states), 1820.

(5.) Population (male and female, white, free-coloured, and slaves), in 1830, 1840.

(6.) Ages of the white, free-coloured, and slaves (male and female) at the censuses of 1830, 1840.

(7.) Ages of the free whites (male and female) in each of the 28 states (counting the district of Columbia as one) in 1830, ages distinguished as 0–5, 5–10, 10–15, 15–20, 20–30, &c.

(8.) Ages of the free coloured (male and female) and slaves in, 1830; the ages are 0–10, 10–24, 24–36, 36–55, 55–100 100 and upwards.

(9.) Foreigners, the deaf and dumb, free and slaves, in each state 1830.

(10.) (11.) (12.) Similar returns to those of (8.), (9.), (10.), from the sixth Census, 1840, (30 states, including Columbia).

Numbers, sexes, and ages of the population in the principal towns.

Population of 31 of the principal towns—distinguishing the free whites, free coloured, and slaves, male and female, and the ages (as in 7, 8).

APPENDIX, Part II.—Page 501.

(1.) Letter to the Registrar-General, by William Farr, Esq.

(2.) Public Health, 1842.

(3.) Deaths by different causes in the Five Years, 1838–42.

(4.) Notes, 1842, showing the various modifications of Disease as classed in the Abstracts.

(5.) Intemperance and Starvation.

(6.) Summary of Results deduced from the English Life Table.

(7.) Ditto ditto ditto

(8.) On the Properties and Applications of the New Life Table, and an account of some improvements in its form.

(9.) Explanation of Tables 15, 16, and 17.

(10.) Problems solved by the Life Tables (with Examples).

(11.) Ditto, in which "a Year of Life" is introduced as the unit.

(12.) The unit of the columns in the Life Table may be made to denote £1.

(13.) Explanation of the column Y, added to the Life Table.

(14.) The Numbers in the Life Table express in the form of Fractions the chances of living or dying during any specified period.

(15.) English Life Table—Persons.

(16.) Ditto ditto Males; (16*a*.) Logarithms of D, Q, Y.

(17.) Ditto ditto Females; (17*a*.) Logarithms of D, Q, Y.

(18.) The "Annual Mortality" and the "Mean Age at Death."

(19.) English Joint Life Table.
Note B., on the Equitable Society, *see* (13).

(20.) English Joint Life Table.—Pairs of Males and Females of equal Ages.

(21.) Ditto ditto Logarithms of Pairs of ditto.

(22.) Ditto ditto Pairs of Males and Females, the Females being 5 and 10 years younger than the Male.

(23.) English Joint Life Table, Pairs of Males and Females, the Female being 20 years younger than the Male.

(24.) Expectation of two Joint Lives, a Male and a Female.

(25.) Life Insurance—Application of National Life Tables to the general purposes of Life Insurance—Formulæ.

(26.) Decrements of the English Life Table, No. 1.

(27.) English Life Table, No. 1.

(28.) Logarithms of the Decrements of the English Life Table.

(29.) Logarithms of the English Life Table, No. 1.—Males.

(30.) Ditto ditto Females.

(31.) Logarithms, to 10 figures, of the present value of £1. due at the end of every year from 1 to 109.

(32.) Table deduced from the First English Life Table, for determining the Value of Annuities, Insurances, &c., on the Lives of Males—Interest of Money 3 per Cent.

(33.) Logarithms of columns D, N, M, in the Table 32.

(34.) Table deduced from the First English Life Table, for determining the Value of Annuities, Insurances, &c., on the Lives of Males.—Interest of Money 4 per Cent.

(35.) Logarithms of columns D, N, M, in the Table 34.

(36.) Table deduced from the First English Life Table, for determining the Value of Annuities, Insurance, &c., on the Lives of Females.—Interest of Money 3 per Cent.

(37.) Logarithms of columns D, N, M, in the Table 36.

(38.) Table deduced from the First English Life Table, for determining the Value of Annuities, Insurances, &c., on the lives of Females.—Interest of Money 4 per Cent.

(39.) Logarithms of columns D, N, M, in the Table 38.

(40.) Table deduced from the English Joint Life Table, for determining the Value of Annuities, &c. on two Joint Lives (a male and a female.)—Interest 3 per Cent.

(41.) Values of Life Annuities, deduced from the English Life Table.—Interest 3 and 4 per Cent.

(42.) Values of Joint Life Annuities, deduced from the English Life Table.—Interest 3 per Cent.

(43.) Ditto ditto ditto.

(43*a*.) (43*b*.) Single premiums which, at 3 and 4 per cent. interest, will insure £1 at the Death of a male, or a female; or the present value of reversion.

(44.) Males.—Premiums of Life Insurance, when the Interest of Money is 3 per Cent.

(45.) Males.—Premiums of Life Insurance, when the Interest of Money is 4 per Cent.

(46.) Females.—Premiums of Life Insurance, when the Interest of Money is 3 per Cent.

(47.) Females. Premiums of Life Insurance, when the Interest of Money is 4 per Cent.

(48.) Uniform Annual Premium which, paid at the beginning of each Year of Life will amount to £100 at the end of the year in which Death takes place, the interest of Money being 3 per Cent.; according to the English and the Carlisle Life Tables, the temporary experience of various Life Offices, and the Northampton Table.

(49.) Premiums to provide for Widows.

(50*a*.) (50*b*.) Table for determining the Values of Annuities, and Insurances, on the whole of a Male or Female population of any age and upwards.

(51.) Instances of the applications of the Tables (50).

(52*a*.) (52.) The mean future lifetime of Males and Females, the mean age of the living of any age and upwards, &c.

(53.) Applications of the Table.—Ages of reigning Sovereigns, Cardinals, English Prelates, Peers.

(54.) Equations and Formulæ.

REPORT.

TO

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART., M.P.,

Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

General Register Office, August 10, 1844.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you a General Abstract of the Numbers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered in England and Wales, during the year 1842, in order that the same may be laid before Parliament.

Your attention having been directed to the expediency of instituting a searching inquiry into the mode in which the highly responsible duties intrusted to Registrars of Births and Deaths, Registrars of Marriages, and Superintendent Registrars, are performed by those officers, four Inspectors, in conformity with your directions, have been nominated for the purpose of visiting every district into which England has been divided.

Minute instructions have been furnished to the Inspectors as to the points to which their inquiries are to be directed. They personally visit and instruct in their duties every Registrar of Births and Deaths, of whom there are upwards of 2180; inspecting the Register Books in use, recording in prescribed forms, for my information, any erroneous practices they may discover, and pointing out the mode in which the duties ought to be performed. The attention of Registrars is called to the importance of using their utmost endeavours to prevent the registering of births or deaths upon false information; and, where they have ground for suspicion that any person is making a fictitious entry, or is tendering false information for the purpose of being recorded in a Register Book, they are instructed to intimate to such person that, if he wilfully make any false statement touching any particular, he is by law subject to the same punishment as if he were guilty of perjury. Registrars are also urgently exhorted to use increased exertions, with a view to effect a more complete registration of births. At present, I am well aware that many thousands of births annually escape registration; increased exertions on the part of the Registrars may effect much; but, in my opinion, *all* the births will not be registered *until* by law it be made compulsory on the father or mother, or some other qualified informant, to give notice, within a fixed period, to the Registrar

of a birth having occurred, under a small penalty, to be inflicted on default of giving such notice.

The Inspectors are required to see that in all essential points the Regulations published for the guidance of Registrars, with the approbation of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are strictly adhered to; that they are inhabitant householders within their districts—that their names and offices are placed conspicuously on the outside of their houses—that the Register Books are deposited in iron boxes, to which none but the Registrars have access—that the entries are made and completed at one and the same time, on the information of persons qualified by law, who are required to sign their names in the Register Book in the presence of the Registrars—that the place of birth or death is accurately recorded; that the ages and professions of those who die are duly registered—that exertions are used to impress upon persons giving information of deaths, the importance of producing a Certificate of the Causes of Death, in the hand-writing of the medical men who attended the deceased in their last illnesses—that errors are properly corrected, noted, and numbered—that the proper ink is used, and that no erasures are made—that the Certified Copies, forwarded quarterly to the General Register Office, for the purpose of being there deposited, indexed, and rendered accessible to the public, are exact and literal transcripts of the original entries—with many other points which it is unnecessary here to enumerate.

The Inspectors also visit every Registrar of Marriages throughout the kingdom, of whom there are upwards of 900; in a similar manner instructing them in their duties, examining the Register Books intrusted to their keeping, and pointing out, with a view to correction in future, any erroneous habits into which they may have fallen.

It is also the duty of the Inspectors to visit every Register Office in England and Wales. Of these there are 619, in charge of Superintendent Registrars. In the Register Offices the Register Books of Births and Deaths (each containing 500 entries) are deposited, when filled by the Registrars attached to the sub-Districts under the charge of the Superintendents; and the Marriage Register Books, when filled by the Marriage Registrars to whose care they are intrusted. The Duplicate Marriage Register Books belonging to Parishes and Chapels licensed for the solemnization of marriages are also deposited in Register Offices by the Clergy of the Established Church.

The Inspectors are instructed to ascertain that all the Register Books which are filled are delivered, according to law, into the custody of the Superintendents—that the offices have been duly approved by competent authority—that proper steps have been taken to provide for the safe custody and security of the Register Books, &c., which should not be accessible to any one except the Superintendent Registrars, or some persons specially appointed by them—that alphabetical Indexes are forthwith made of every Register Book

as soon as it is deposited in their custody—that no one is permitted to search the Indexes, or examine the Register Books, except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrars or their deputies—that Certified Copies are given, in exact conformity with the Rules published for the guidance of Superintendent Registrars (with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State) that Notices of Marriage are forthwith entered in the Marriage Notice Book; and that the Notice Book is open without fee to all persons desirous of inspecting the same—that every person giving notice be made acquainted that, if he wilfully sign a Notice of Marriage which is false in any particular, he is liable to suffer the penalties of perjury—that, in receiving notice from persons intending marriage according to the rites of the Church of England, the Superintendent Registrars be particularly careful in observing that the church or chapel in which the marriage is to be solemnized, is situated not only in the Superintendent Registrar's District, but also in the parish or chapelry in which at least *one* of the persons resides—that the Notices of Marriage be read, according to law, before the Boards of Guardians—that no marriages be permitted to be solemnized in Register Offices except in presence of Superintendent Registrars, or their deputies duly appointed—that, when marriages are solemnized in Register Offices, the observance of order, solemnity, and decorum, be enforced and maintained.

The Inspectors also impress upon the Superintendent Registrars the importance of strict attention to the Regulations published for their guidance in all matters relating to the granting of Certificates for Marriage; pointing out the law respecting the entering of Caveats, the granting of Licences, and the Registration for the solemnization of Marriages, of buildings used for religious worship by Dissenting congregations. The attention of Superintendent Registrars is also called to the importance of the duty intrusted to them by the Legislature, in examining and comparing the original entries in the Register Books with the copies which they quarterly transmit to the General Register Office, verified and certified under their hands to be true and exact copies; inasmuch as such copies are by statute receivable as evidence in Courts of Law "without further or other proof." The Superintendent Registrars are informed that such Certified Copies must be exact and literal transcripts of the entries in the Register Books; exhibiting faithfully even such informalities, omissions, or mistakes, as may appear therein; and that on no account must any attempt be made to rectify imperfections by deviating from the original—they are also reminded that it is important that they endeavour regularly to collect, at the expiration of each quarter, within the period fixed by law, the Certified Copies of Marriages from the Clergy of the Established Church, paying the fees to which the Clergy are entitled for making the same, in order that no delay may take place in transmitting such Certified Copies to the General Register Office, together with those of Births

and Deaths. Their duty is also explained to them with respect to noting and numbering interpolations or corrections made by Registrars in transcribing the Certified Copies; their opinion is recorded respecting the character and efficiency of the officers employed under them; and information is afforded them upon all points regarding which difficulty may have occurred in the working of the Registration and Marriage Acts.

Many practical suggestions are made to the Inspectors by the various Registering Officers whom they visit, which, in my opinion, will be found of great use in preparing a Bill to be submitted to Parliament for amending the present law regarding Registration in England, or framing a general measure for introducing into Scotland and Ireland Civil Registration upon an improved system. I therefore anticipate that much benefit will be derived from the personal visits now paid by the Inspectors to the 3700 officers throughout England and Wales, to whom the important duties connected with a full and accurate Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, are intrusted.

To insure the prompt and regular transmission of the certified copies every quarter to the General Register Office, requires great vigilance. They are collected four times in every year from 15,000 persons; and, making allowance for accidental omissions which must always occur in transactions with so large a number of persons, I can report that they are transmitted with more regularity than might be supposed. In this Central Office they undergo strict examination, with a view to detecting any errors or informalities that will admit of correction or explanation, for which I immediately write to the Registrars; and their replies are preserved and filed, ready for future reference, if required. Having this object in view, I also consider it my duty to correspond with the Clergy of the Established Church, respecting Certified Copies of Marriages, in which apparent defects are discovered that I think can be explained; and I take this opportunity of acknowledging the civility and alacrity with which the Clergy, with only very rare exceptions, give me their assistance in rectifying accidental errors which they may have committed.

The Certified Copies of Births, Deaths, and Marriages are kept separate, and are arranged and bound in volumes, for the four quarters of each year. From these Certified Copies the public are entitled to receive extracts; and, in order to enable them to obtain ready access to any entry of which a copy may be desired, the importance of a correct Index is apparent. An alphabetical Index, therefore, is annually prepared, referring to one million one hundred thousand surnames. This is a work of magnitude; but, under the able and zealous management of the gentleman to whom the duty of collecting, arranging, examining, and indexing the Certified Copies is confided, I can report that it is achieved with great precision. Ten months, from the date of Registration, are required to

complete the arrangements which I have alluded to; but, at the expiration of that time, the entry of any marriage, birth, or death which has been registered can generally, on the mere mention of the name, without intimation of the exact date or of the part of the kingdom in which it occurred, be very soon discovered, and a Certified Copy given. The advantages derivable to the public from this system must be apparent to every one; and the fees fixed by the Legislature as payable for a search and Certified Copy at the General Register Office being small—not exceeding in amount three shillings and sixpence—I expect that increased numbers will annually be found to resort to this Central Office, for the purpose of obtaining Copies of Entries which can be procured so quickly and at so small an expense.

In the same way access is afforded the public to the Non-Parochial Registers which are deposited in my custody. These Registers, belonging to the Foreign Protestant Churches and to Dissenting Congregations, were formerly not admissible as evidence. In 1836, Commissioners were appointed by the Crown to inquire into the state and authenticity of such Registers, and to suggest measures for collecting, arranging, and depositing them in the custody of some Public Officer, and to advise a plan for giving force and effect, as evidence in Courts of Justice, to all such Registers as might be found accurate and faithful. The Registers submitted to the Commissioners underwent a rigid examination; and those which were considered authentic and admissible, amounting to several thousands of volumes, extending over a long series of years, have been arranged in lists, according to the several Counties in England and Wales, and are deposited in my custody. The Commissioners recommended that the Registers so deposited should be deemed in legal custody, and, subject to certain conditions and restrictions, be receivable as evidence in all Courts of Justice, and that searches should be permitted, and Certified Copies or Extracts granted, on the payment of a small fee. In accordance with these recommendations, an Act was passed, 3 and 4 Vic. c. 92, for enabling Courts of Justice to admit Non-Parochial Registers as evidence of Births, or Baptisms, Deaths or Burials, and Marriages.

Regulations have been made, with the approbation of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for permitting searches, and granting Certified Copies or Extracts from these Registers; and the public are entitled to have access to them every day except Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, paying for a search one shilling, and for a Certified Extract two shillings and sixpence. When the facility thus afforded becomes more generally known than it is at present, I anticipate that greater numbers will avail themselves of it, and have recourse to this Central Office, in which are now deposited the Registers and Records of more than 4000 Religious Congregations, dissenting from the Established Church.

After the Certified Copies deposited in this Central Office have

been indexed, they come under the observation of Mr. Farr, for the purpose of framing the Annual Abstracts to be laid before Parliament. Under his able direction, in addition to the Abstract of the Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered annually, ample information is afforded respecting the Age at which each death, discriminating Male from Female, is recorded to have taken place. Abstracts, also, of the Causes of Death, as registered, are prepared and published; and in a short time I hope that means may be afforded for giving in detail the particulars, as recorded in each entry, respecting Rank or Profession. Nothing can exceed the diligent and assiduous attention with which Mr. Farr devotes his whole energies to the performance of this important task which is assigned to him as Compiler of Abstracts. From his medical knowledge, scientific acquirements, and intimate acquaintance with statistical subjects, he is peculiarly well fitted for the undertaking; and the skilful method which he adopts in arranging the mass of figures annually submitted to his consideration, and the results which he learnedly deduces from the multitude of facts annually recorded, tend greatly to the advancement of the science of Vital Statistics.

The Numbers of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, registered in 1842, and in the three preceding years, were—

	1839	1840	1841	1842
Marriages .	123,166	122,665	122,496	118,825
Births . .	492,574	502,303	512,158	517,739
Deaths . .	338,979	359,634	343,847	349,519
Excess of Births over Deaths	153,595	142,669	168,311	168,220

In my Fifth Annual Report I stated that the population in England, on July 1st, 1841, was nearly 15,927,867—7,783,781 males, and 8,144,086 females. The mean annual rate of increase in the 10 years (1831—1841) was 1·334 per cent.; and as all the births are not registered, and no correct account is kept of the numbers who come into or go out of the country, I have no other means of estimating the population living in each year, than to assume that the numbers increase at a uniform rate in geometrical progression. The estimate is of course not exactly correct; but the approximation to the true numbers is the nearest that can be made, and the addition or subtraction of a few thousands will not materially affect the quotients of the rate of marriage, birth, or mortality, where the divisor is nearly 16,000,000.

Upon this hypothesis the proportion of marriages, births, and deaths, to the population of each year is shown in the subjoined Table (*a*) p. xix.

To a mean population of 100, the average proportion of marriages was ·770, of births 3·200, and of deaths 2·209; or 1 person in 130 was married, 1 in 45 died, and 1 child was born to 31 persons living.

These are the mean proportions of 4 years for marriages and births, of 5 years for deaths. The marriages decreased from 1 in 126 to 1 in 136. The births slightly increased up to the year 1841. The mortality was highest (2·290) in 1840, lowest (2·160) in 1841; but neither the rate of birth nor death differed sensibly in the two years 1841 and 1842.—(*b*) p. xx.

The marriages, births, and deaths, have been separately compared with the male and female population, and it will be observed that 1 in 64 of the male population, and 1 in 66 of the female population resident in England, married annually; there was 1 birth to 15 males and to 16 females living; and the mortality of males was 1 in 44, of females 1 in 47, or, more accurately, 2·294 and 2·124 per cent. The mortality of males was 2·238 per cent. in 1841, 2·239 per cent. in 1842; of females 2·083 per cent. in 1841, and 2·095 per cent. in 1842.

The following Table (p. xxii.) shows the number of buildings registered in England for the solemnization of marriages up to June 30, 1844, distinguishing the counties and the numbers belonging to each religious denomination. It will be observed, that since June, 1842, 318 additional buildings have been registered. The marriages registered in England in 1842 were 3671 fewer than in 1841, and 4341 fewer than in 1839. As compared with 1841, the number of marriages "not according to the rites of the Established Church" increased 653, so that more Dissenters have availed themselves of the rights conceded to them by the Marriage Act of 1836. The marriages among Jews were 163; the marriages (113) of Jews in the preceding year had been considerably below the average of 144 annually—a number of marriages which implies the existence of about 18,700 Jews in England. There were 4324 fewer marriages, "according to the rites of the Established Church," in 1842 than in 1841, the marriages by licence decreasing 5 per cent., by banns 3 per cent. The minors married in 1841 were 21,647; in 1842, 21,390, which is about 1 per cent. less than the former number,

(*a*)—Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1838–42.

YEARS.	Annual Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, to a Population of 100.			Numbers Living out of which a Marriage, Birth, or Death took place.		
	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	One Marriage in	One Birth in	One Death in
1838	..	..	2·240	..	..	45
1839	·794	3·177	2·187	126	31	46
1840	·781	3·197	2·290	128	31	44
1841	·769	3·217	2·160	130	31	46
1842	·736	3·209	2·167	136	31	46
Mean	·770	3·200	2·209	130	31	45

while the diminution in the number of persons of full age married was 7085 in 223,345, or 3 per cent.

The proportion of marriages to the population was either stationary or only increased slightly in the south of England, while in other parts of the country and in the metropolis the marriages decreased. After a careful examination of all the facts, it appears to me a fair inference that the decrease of marriages in 1842 was caused, at least in part, by the depression of trade then prevailing.

Upon an average of the four years 1839-1842 there was *one* marriage annually to every 130 persons living—64 males and 66 females. The proportion of marriages varied in the eleven divisions from 1 in 102 in the metropolis, and 1 in 120 in the North-western Division, to 1 in 149 in the South-eastern Division. In the extra-metropolitan districts of Surrey and Middlesex the marriages were to the population as 1 to 206, and 1 to 212; in Essex and Hertfordshire as 1 to 154, and 1 to 168; in the East Riding of Yorkshire (with York), as 1 to 108; in Lancashire as 1 to 115.

Births are registered in the Districts in which the parents generally live, and deaths in the place of residence, but many persons from the country resort every year to the Metropolis to marry; and it would appear, by the excess of marriages, that many strangers are married in all the large Town Districts. The Metropolis, and the large towns, moreover, recruit a large portion of their inhabitants from the surrounding counties, from which cause, and a modification of the law of mortality, there is, in proportion to the total population, an excess of persons in cities at the age of 20—40;

(*b*)—Annual Marriages, Births, and Deaths, to 100,000 Males, and to 100,000 Females, living.

YEARS.	To 100,000 Males.			To 100,000 Females.		
	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths of Males.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths of Females.
1838	..	..	2340	..	..	2140
1839	1625	6498	2279	1553	6211	2096
1840	1597	6539	2375	1526	6250	2205
1841	1574	6580	2238	1504	6289	2083
1842	1506	6564	2239	1439	6273	2095
Mean .	1576	6545	2294	1506	6256	2124
	Or nearly One in					
1838	..	..	43	..	..	47
1839	62	15	44	64	16	48
1840	63	15	42	66	16	45
1841	64	15	45	66	16	48
1842	66	15	45	69	16	48
Mean .	64	15	44	66	16	47

and, if we divide the marriages by the population at that age, instead of the total population, the difference between the proportion of marriages in town and country will be less considerable. It was shown in my last Annual Report (8vo., p. 40), that in all England 30,615, and in the Metropolis 36,480, in 100,000 of the inhabitants were of the ages 20—40; the facts may consequently be exhibited in the following form:—

	Persons of all Ages.	Proportions of the preceding Numbers aged 20–40.	Annual Marriages out of the preceding Numbers.
England . .	100,000	30,615	770
Metropolis .	100,000	36,480	976

The proportion of annual marriages to persons of all ages was 1 in 130 in all England, 1 in 102 in London; the annual marriages were to the persons aged 20—40, nearly as 1 to 40 in England, 1 to 37 in the Metropolis, or, more exactly, 2·515 per cent. and 2·675: proportions which differ only 1-16th, while 976 exceeds 770 by more than a fourth part. The Abstracts of 1842 enable me to distinguish the first marriages, and to show the proportions of bachelors and spinsters married in all England and in the Metropolis—to the whole population and to the living, aged 20—40.

	Persons living of all Ages.	Proportions of the Ages 20—40.	Persons Married to 100,000 living at all Ages.	Persons Married to 100,000 living aged 20–40.	Bachelors and Spinsters Married to 100,000 Persons living aged 20–40.
England . .	100,000	30,615	1473	4814	4278
Metropolis . .	100,000	36,480	1864	5110	4474

I cannot now extend this comparison with the living at the age 20—40 to the other Divisions, the Abstracts of the ages of the population in the Registration Districts and Divisions not having yet been made. I have, however, arranged the 11 Divisions in the order of the proportion of marriages to the population at all ages.—(*c*) p. xxiv.

I have this year had the marriages of bachelors, spinsters, widowers, and widows distinguished in the Abstracts. The first marriages show the number of *persons* who marry in the population, and the comparison of the persons who marry with the persons living, furnishes results much more satisfactory than the ordinary method of dividing the population by the gross number of marriages. There was *one* marriage to 136 males and females living in 1842, but only one person married for the first time to 76·3 persons living, which may be considered equivalent to one first marriage to 153 persons living. Eleven per cent. of the persons married had been married before, and had been enumerated in the Returns of previous years. I have shown in Table (*d*) the proportion of bachelors and spinsters married to 100 males and to 100 females living in the 11 Divisions; and it will be observed that the differences in the six last Divisions are either insignificant, or are

Return of the Number of Buildings registered in England for the solemnization of Marriages, to June 30, 1844.

COUNTIES.	Class I. PRESBYTERIANS.					Class II.	Class III. BAPTISTS.			Class IV. METHODISTS (Arminian).					Class V. METHODISTS (Calvinistic).			Class VI.	Class VII. FOREIGN CHURCHES.			Class VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.				Total Number of Buildings Registered in each County.
	Church of Scotland.	United Secession Church.	Relief Synod or Church.	English Presbyterians and Unitarians.	Presbyterians, not otherwise defined.	Independents or Congregationalists.	Particular, or Calvinistic Baptists.	General, or Arminian Baptists.	Baptists, not otherwise defined.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Methodist New Connection.	Primitive Methodists.	Wesleyan Methodist Association.	Independent Methodists.	English Calvinistic Methodists.	Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.	Lady Huntingdon's Connection.	Roman Catholics.	United Brethren, or Moravians.	Lutheran, or Evangelical Church.	Swiss Protestants.	New Jerusalem Church.	Christian Israelites.	Evangelical Friends.	Undescribed, or belonging to Denominations not previously specified.	
ENGLAND.																										
Bedford	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	28
Berks	..	..	..	..	1	9	2	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Bucks	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Cambridge	..	..	..	1	..	13	5	3	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Chester	1	..	..	3	4	20	2	1	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Cornwall	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	10	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	26
Cumberland	2	1	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Derby	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Devon	..	..	..	5	6	38	2	..	15	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	86
Dorset	..	..	..	3	1	22	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Durham	1	4	1	1	3	11	1	..	1	8	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Essex	..	..	..	..	..	35	1	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	54
Gloucester	..	..	..	2	1	23	1	..	24	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Hereford	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Hertford	..	..	..	1	..	17	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Huntingdon	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Kent	..	..	..	1	1	26	4	3	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	67
Lancaster	3	3	..	13	11	58	8	1	13	4	5	1	8	1	..	2	3	68	..	..	..	6	1	1	5	215
Leicester	..	..	..	1	1	9	1	12	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Lincoln	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	8	4	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Middlesex	5	3	..	4	2	56	3	2	15	3	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	18	..	3	1	2	..	..	5	128
Monmouth	..	..	..	..	..	21	12	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Norfolk	..	..	..	3	1	14	4	..	11	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Northampton	..	..	..	1	..	20	..	..	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Northumberland	13	11	4	1	6	6	..	..	4	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	63
Nottingham	..	..	..	1	1	8	..	3	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Oxford	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Rutland	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Salop	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	6	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Somerset	..	..	..	4	3	33	..	..	20	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	79
Southampton	..	..	..	2	..	29	1	1	13	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	58
Stafford	..	..	..	2	..	19	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Suffolk	..	..	..	1	2	27	3	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Surrey	..	..	..	2	..	24	3	..	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	49
Sussex	..	..	..	3	..	17	3	2	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Warwick	1	..	..	4	..	17	1	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	44
Westmorland	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Wilts	..	..	..	1	1	20	2	1	17	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Worcester	..	..	..	1	2	7	..	..	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	29
York	..	1	..	10	1	83	2	1	21	27	6	4	4	1	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	202
WALES.																										
Anglesey	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brecon	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Cardigan	..	..	..	..	1	12	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Carmarthen	..	..	..	..	..	33	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Carnarvon	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Denbigh	..	..	..	..	1	7	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Flint	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Glamorgan	..	..	..	..	1	25	7	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Merioneth	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Montgomery	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Pembroke	..	..	..	..	..	20	7	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Radnor	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
In England and Wales	26	24	5	76	55	903	96	46	397	132	23	24	23	2	8	35	26	284	1	3	1	12	2	1	27	2232
	186					903	539			204					69			284	5			42			

accounted for by proximity to the Metropolis, in which some of their inhabitants marry *(see* Hertfordshire, p. xlviii.)

The proportion of marriages in 1842 to the male and female population was 1·506, and 1·439 per cent. respectively; but it must not be hence inferred that more men marry than women, for the first marriages show the reverse proportion of 1·308 to 100 males and 1·312 to 100 females living. The number of re-marriages depends, to a considerable extent, upon the mortality; and the proportion

(*c*)

DIVISIONS.	Annual Marriages to 100 Persons living.	Persons living to One Marriage.	Persons Married to 100 living. 1839	1840	1841	1842
1. Metropolis	·976	102	2·011	1·994	1·935	1·863
8. North Western	·832	120	1·744	1·684	1·685	1·544
9. York	·795	126	1·691	1·641	1·559	1·470
6. Western	·778	129	1·659	1·567	1·543	1·450
ENGLAND	·770	130	1·589	1·561	1·539	1·472
10. Northern	·734	136	1·485	1·588	1·449	1·351
7. North Midland	·732	137	1·507	1·480	1·486	1·382
11. Welsh	·716	140	1·510	1·474	1·386	1·356
5. South Western	·704	142	1·404	1·399	1·409	1·418
3. South Midland	·703	142	1·452	1·386	1·422	1·358
4. Eastern	·694	144	1·389	1·391	1·396	1·372
2. South Eastern	·672	149	1·313	1·332	1·363	1·365

(*d*). 1842—First Marriages and Remarriages.

	Number Married to 100 Males and 100 Females living. Bachelors and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Sum.
ENGLAND	1·310	·163	1·473
DIVISIONS.			
1. Metropolis	1·631	·232	1·863
8. North Western	1·353	·191	1·544
9. York	1·310	·160	1·470
ENGLAND	1·310	·163	1·473
5. South Western	1·281	·138	1·419
6. Western	1·280	·169	1·449
4. Eastern	1·230	·142	1·372
11. Welsh	1·229	·127	1·356
7. North Midland	1·227	·155	1·382
2. South Eastern	1·227	·138	1·365
10. Northern	1·222	·130	1·352
3. South Midland	1·210	·149	1·359

of such marriages will be found, as a general rule, to be greatest where the mortality is greatest, a point which is illustrated, with several others, in the Tables below *(e)*, *(e* 2*)*, which may be compared with the subsequent Tables of Mortality.

The proportion of Minors married in the year 1842 was 9 per cent. of the total persons married *(f)*. The proportion of persons who signed the Marriage Register with marks was rather less than in 1841.

(*e*)—NUMBER of MARRIAGES in 1842, and the Re-marriages of WIDOWERS and WIDOWS during that period.

No.	DIVISIONS.	Marriages in the Year 1842.	RE-MARRIED. Widowers.	Widows.	Total.
1	Metropolis	17,689	2,516	1,851	4,367
2	South Eastern	10,652	1,222	934	2,156
3	South Midland	7,907	1,055	664	1,719
4	Eastern	7,194	921	568	1,489
5	South Western	12,454	1,474	928	2,402
6	Western	13,994	1,897	1,364	3,261
7	North Midland	7,774	1,081	667	1,748
8	North Western	16,559	2,409	1,664	4,073
9	York	11,593	1,552	972	2,524
10	Northern	5,659	665	422	1,087
11	Welsh	7,350	827	545	1,372
	England	118,825	15,619	10,579	26,198

(*e* 2)—NUMBER of PERSONS who had been MARRIED before in 100 MARRIED.

DIVISIONS.	Proportion per Cent.	One in	DIVISIONS.	Proportion per Cent.	One in
Metropolis	12·34	8·10	South Midland	10·87	9·20
North Western	12·30	8·13	Eastern	10·35	9·66
Western	11·65	8·58	South Eastern	10·12	9·88
North Midland	11·24	8·90	South Western	9·65	10·36
			Northern	9·60	10·41
ENGLAND	11·02	9·07	Welsh	9·33	10·72
York	10·89	9·18			

(*f*.)

TOTAL MARRIED.	UNDER AGE. Number.	Proportion per Cent. to the whole Number Married.	OF FULL AGE. Number.	Proportion per Cent. to the whole Number Married.
118,825 Couples, or 237,650 Persons.	5,387 Men	4·53	113,438 Men	95·47
	16,003 Women	13·47	102,822 Women	86·53
Total and Mean	21,390	9·00	216,260	91·00

The marriages of 1842 were most numerous in the June and December quarters; but the ordinary distribution over the seasons was a little disturbed by the decrease having fallen chiefly on the June and September quarters, when less marriages by 4,612 were celebrated than in the corresponding quarters of 1841; while the sum of the marriages in the March and December quarters were 941 more than in 1841 *(g)*.

I cannot state the number of marriages in Scotland and Ireland, no returns having been published for those parts of the United Kingdom; but I have received returns, for one, three, or four years, from all the great States of Europe, to compare with those of England *(h)*.

(g.)

YEARS.	MARRIAGES, 1839–42.			
	90¼ days.	91 days.	92 days.	92 days.
	January, February, March.	April, May, June.	July, August, September.	October, November, December.
1839	24,679	31,339	29,887	37,261
1840	26,395*	30,786	29,221	36,263
1841	24,447	32,551	29,397	36,101
1842	25,860	30,048	27,288	35,629
Mean	25,345	31,181	28,948	36,313

* Leap Year.

(h.)

	Years.	Population.	Marriages.			
		Numbers.	1839	1840	1841	1842
England*	1841	15,927,867	123,166	122,665	122,496	118,825
France	1841	34,213,920	266,890	281,998	283,902	280,412
Austria (the German and Italian Provinces)††	1840	21,571,594	168,872	169,322	184,122	176,999
Prussia	1840	14,928,501	128,676	132,281	136,188	..
Russia (part of) . . .	1842	49,525,420	..	..	..	501,850
		136,167,302				

* Exclusive of Scotland and Ireland.

† The marriages in Hungary, Transylvania, and the Military Frontier, were estimated at 115,767 in 1839, which would make the marriages in the Austrian empire 234,639; the population in 1840 was about 36,950,401.

The number of marriages in France in the three years 1840-42 was considerably above the average of that kingdom, and was highest in 1841. The marriages in Austria appear to have been below the average in 1839-40; in 1841 the excess over the marriages of the preceding year was 14,800. The marriages in Prussia increased 7,512 in the years 1839-41; and, although the population was a million less, the marriages of 1841 exceeded the marriages in England by 13,692. I have not received the Prussian returns for 1842, and I have returns from Russia only for one year; but it would appear that the relative proportion of marriages had been decreasing in England, and increasing in the other States.

Upon an average of three years—one before and one after the last census—the proportion of marriages to the population was greatest in Prussia, nearly the same in Austria and France, and the least in England *(i)*. The proportion of marriages in Russia for one year, is greater than in either of the other States.

The first marriages are distinguished in the Registers, but not in the Marriage Abstracts of the four States. It is not a little remarkable that, although the increase of population and the influence of early and late marriages on the welfare of nations have for the whole of the present century occupied public attention, and been made the basis of theories which have guided or biassed legislation, no provision has yet been made for determining the simplest fundamental facts—the foundation of all reasoning on the subject—such as the ages at marriage, the ages of mothers of children, the numbers of married and single persons at the several periods of life, in any of the great States of Europe. Upon many of these points the greatest ignorance prevails, writers on population depending on rough approximations derived from scanty, imperfect, and often erroneous data, because the censuses and registers of Europe have not yet been taken and abstracted upon a comprehensive, well-considered plan.

Births.—2,024,774 births and 1,391,979 deaths were registered in 1839-42; so that the excess of births registered in four years

(i.)

	Annual Marriages.	Annual Marriages to 100 of the Population.	Persons Living.	
			To One Marriage.	To One Person Married.
England (1840, 1841, 1842) .	121,329	·762	131	66
Austria (1839, 1840, 1841) . .	174,105	·807	124	62
France (1840, 1841, 1842) . .	282,104	·825	121	61
Prussia (1839, 1840, 1841) . .	132,382	·887	113	56
Russia (1842)	501,850	1·013	99	49

amounted to 632,795. The mean annual number of births was 506,194, of deaths 347,995; and the annual addition to the population registered was on an average 158,199. The number of births registered in 1842 was 517,739, of deaths 349,519; and the excess of births over deaths was 168,220. At the rate of increase which prevailed in 1831—1841 the population would be 16,033,752 on 1st January, 1842, and 16,247,641 on 1st January 1843; the increase would consequently be 213,889 in the year 1842. The births registered to 100 females living in the four years 1839-42 were 6·211, 6·250, 6·289, 6·273; making upon an average 6·256 per cent., or nearly 1 in 16 annually. The increase in the number of births registered was less than the estimated increase of the population. The Divisions in which there was an increase or decrease may be seen in the subjoined Table, where the eleven Divisions are arranged in the order of the relative frequency of births, which varied from 3·599 in Lancashire and Cheshire to 2·887 per cent. in the South Eastern Divsion *(k)*.

As the record of births was not complete in the four years 1839-42, the annual increase of registered births may be ascribed either to an actual increase in the number of births, or to the gradual progress of the new system of registration. In the uncertainty I do not wish to lay any undue stress upon the relative results of the successive years, or upon a comparison of the English abstracts with the returns of births from the Continental States, where the

(k.)—Births to 100,000 Males and 100,000 Females living, in the four Years 1839–42.

Divisions.	Counties.	Children born alive to 50,000 Males and 50,000 Females living.	Living to one birth annually	Annual Births to 200,000 living (=100,000 Males + 100,000 Females).			
		Mean of 1839–42.		1839	1840	1841	1842
North Western	Cheshire, Lancashire	3599	28	7290	7205	7191	7100
York . . .	North Riding, East Riding, West Riding	3454	29	6968	6934	6977	6747
Northern . .	Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland	3336	30	6476	6677	6854	6676
North Midland	Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire .	3272	31	6558	6573	6584	6460
South Midland	Middlesex (part of), Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire	3253	31	6534	6461	6480	6545
Western . .	Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire	3242	31	6426	6566	6476	6466
England . .		3200	31	6354	6394	6434	6418
Eastern . .	Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk	3047	33	5940	6078	6187	6165
Metropolis .	Middlesex (part of), Surrey (part of), Kent (part of)	3042	33	5801	6056	6132	6344
Welsh . . .	Monmouthshire and Wales	2995	33	5956	5961	6056	5986
South Western	Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Somersetshire	2991	33	5975	5944	5964	6045
South Eastern	Surrey (part of), Kent (except Greenwich), Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire	2887	35	5755	5693	5801	5844

law makes it the duty of the parents, or other responsible parties, to give due notice of births to the official registrars. I subjoin, however, statements of the number of births registered in four of the great States of Europe, from which it would appear that the number of births in France and Austria was considerably above the average of those countries in 1842 *(l)*.

The next Table *(m)* shows the population of the same States at the last censuses; the mean annual number of children born alive in the three years 1840-42 for Austria and France; the three years

(l.)

	1839	1840	1841	1842
England . . .	492,574	502,303	512,158	517,739
France . . .	957,740	952,318	976,929	982,896
Austria . . .	817,300	826,610	830,005	882,797
Prussia . . .	553,287	565,145	568,751	..
Russia . . .	..	..	..	2,121,671

The still-born have been subtracted from the returns of Prussia and Austria; although it is not quite certain that they are included in the Austrian totals. The number registered in Austria is inconsiderable, not exceeding from 10,000 to 12,000 annually in all the German and Italian provinces.

(m.)

	Year in which the Census was taken.	Population.	Average Annual Births (exclusive of still-born).	Annual Number of Illegitimate Births (exclusive of still-born).
(1) France .	1841	34,213,929	970,714	70,336
(2) England .	1841	15,927,867	517,739	34,796
(3) Prussia .	1840	14,928,501	562,394	38,795
(4) Austria .	1840	21,571,594	846,471	92,223
(5) Russia .	1842	49,525,420	2,121,671	..

	Annual Births to 100 Persons living.			Persons living to *one* Annual Birth.
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Both.	
(1) France .	2.632	·206	2·837	35
(2) England .	2·992	·216	3·208	31
(3) Prussia .	3·507	·260	3·767	27
(4) Austria .	3·452	·422	3·874	26
(5) Russia .	..	..	4·284	23

(2), (4), (5) For the parts of the three empires included in the Table *see* Table *(h)* and Foreign Returns in Appendix.

(4) In the calculation a correction has been made for the increase of population in Austria.

(5) 2,205,422 births were registered in Russia; the numbers in the Table are reduced as a correction for the still-born. With the still-born in the Russian Returns, the births in 1842 were 4·453 per cent. of the population. The population of Russia appears to have been deduced from the Census of 1838.

1839-41 for Prussia; and the year 1842 for Russia and England. The illegitimate children, included in the fourth column, are given separately in the fifth: and the following columns are intended to show the mean annual proportion of legitimate and illegitimate children born annually to a population of 100; or, if the Table be read without regard to the decimal point, to 100,000. The results are, in several respects, exceedingly interesting. The births registered in England are, in proportion to the population, one-seventh part more numerous than in France, and one-seventh part less than in Prussia. To 3,525 inhabitants 100 births are annually registered in France, 113 in England, 133 in Prussia, 136 in Austria, 151 in Russia. The small number of births in France is not accounted for by any difference in the proportion of the persons married, who are in fact more numerous in France than in any other country from which I have been able to procure returns. It appears that 100 French wives had 14 children, 100 Russian wives 21 children yearly; or, in other terms, 717 wives bore annually 100 children in France, 152 children in Russia. If the births are divided by the annual marriages that took place seven years before, there were 3·33 births (in wedlock) to a marriage in France, 4·05 to a marriage in Prussia, and 4·34 to a marriage in Austria; 4·26 to a marriage in England, and, if a correction be made for first marriages, 4·79 to every *two* persons married. The total annual births in England, divided by the persons married seven years before, give on an average 5·12 children to every two persons married; and, as many illegitimate children are the offspring of married persons before, during, or after marriage, the number of children to every two persons married in England must be between 4·79 and 5·12, or little short of *five*, about three of which attain the age of marriage to replace the two parents and those who have no offspring; the surplus swelling the number of the existing inhabitants of the island, or flowing off in emigration.

The Abstracts have this year been extended, and present returns of the first marriages, to which I have already adverted; and the annual number of illegitimate children registered,—upon which I proceed to offer a few remarks. The first attempt to ascertain the number of illegitimate children in England was, I believe, made at the Census of 1831, when Mr. Rickman obtained, from the officiating ministers of churches and chapels in England and Wales, Returns of illegitimate children born in their parishes or chapelries during the year 1830. The total number returned was 20,039; of whom 10,147 were males, 9,892 females. Mr. Rickman was of opinion that this Return was accurate; but, from want of uniformity in making the Return, many of the officiating ministers merely stating the numbers *baptised* in their churches and chapels, instead of recording, as requested, the number *born* according to the best information they could obtain, I think no great reliance can be placed on the correctness of these returns. In which opinion I am confirmed,

on referring to a Return of illegitimate children whose baptisms were registered by the clergymen in the several parishes of Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Norfolk, Surrey, and Herefordshire, during the year 1831, presented to the House of Commons in March, 1843. No specific reference is made to illegitimate children in the Registration Act; and, as it is not stated on the face of the Register of Births whether the children registered are or are not born in wedlock, the attempt to determine this point cannot always be successful; but great care has been taken in framing this Abstract, and in every doubtful case the child being classed as legitimate, I am confident that the Abstract now submitted to you cannot in any view be conceived to overstate the number of illegitimate children born in England. In the country districts I see no reason to suppose that illegitimate children escape registration in greater proportion than children born in wedlock; but, when the facilities in populous districts for the concealment of births from the registrars, and the impunity with which a woman may suppose she can assume a name, or give the name of a father, are considered in connexion with the relatively small number of illegitimate children registered in the Metropolis, Liverpool, and some other large cities, I fear that we must set down the number of illegitimate children in the Abstract as an under-statement. The attention of the registrars has been specially directed to these points, and they are required to acquaint every informant that any false statement wilfully made by her respecting any particular to be recorded in the register, will render her liable to the pains and penalties of perjury; they are also instructed to discourage the entry of the names of putative fathers in the Register Books of Births.

The number of illegitimate children registered in 1842 amounted to 34,796; which is 14,757—or 74 per cent.—more than the numbers in Mr. Rickman's Returns of 1830. The population increased only 17 per cent. in the 12 years. I am disposed to consider Mr. Rickman's Returns as deficient to a much greater extent than they were supposed to be at the period of their publication; but, with a correction for the increase of population, the numbers in the Abstract for 1842 would only have exceeded those in Mr. Rickman's Returns for 1830 by 11,300 instead of 14,757. This difference may, perhaps, among other causes, be ascribed to an actual increase in the proportion of illegitimate children during the operation of that important change in the Poor Law, which threw the charge of maintaining their illegitimate offspring upon the mothers. But to whatever cause the increase may be ascribed, the relative numbers of legitimate and illegitimate births and baptisms returned in 1830 and 1842, show in the latter year a relative as well as an absolute excess of illegitimate children *(n)*.

The number of illegitimate children registered was greatest (9417) in the March quarter, least (7846) in the September quarter, and nearly the same (8763 and 8770) in the June and December quarters.

The number of boys born is in all countries greater than the number of girls, and it has been generally observed, that the excess of males is greatest among legitimate children; but in England the difference appears at present to be inconsiderable, or not more than 18 in 10,000 (*o*).

In the lowest terms that express these relations, there were 20 boys to 19 girls among legitimate, and 21 boys to 20 girls among illegitimate children, born alive.

The number of illegitimate boys and girls born alive and registered in each quarter of the year 1842, is given for each of the eleven divisions, and for each of the counties, at page lx. of the Abstracts, followed by a Table for the year of the number of births and illegitimate births, with the proportion born out of wedlock to 100 births, in each of the 324 Statistical Districts of the kingdom (p. liv.) In Table (p. lx.), the Divisions and Counties are arranged in the order of the frequency of illegitimate births to the female population. Thus, setting aside the Metropolis, the North-Western Division (Cheshire and Lancashire) is at the head, and the South-Western (Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Somersetshire) is at the bottom of the list of Divisions; because the illegitimate in the two Divisions were as 609 and 329 to 100,000 females living: as shown in the last column, 8·8 per cent. in the former, and 5·7 per cent. of the children registered in the latter Division were illegitimate. Passing to the counties, Cumberland, Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, Herefordshire, Norfolk, Cheshire, are

(*n*)

	Total Number.	Illegitimate.	Illegitimate in 100 Baptisms or Births.	One Illegitimate in
Baptisms and Births returned in 1830 .	399,324	20,039	5·0	20*
Births registered in 1842	517,739	34,796	6·7	15

(*o*)

1842	Males.	Females.	Males to 10,000 Females.
Legitimate Children . . .	247,394	235,549	10,503
Illegitimate Children . . .	17,810	16,986	10,485

* By dividing the 382,060 *baptisms* registered in 1830, by the 20,039 *births* of illegitimate children, Mr. Rickman made the proportion 1 in 19, instead of 1 in 20. The "illegitimate children" included more than the baptisms: he should therefore have added, as has been done in the above Table, the average number of "unentered baptisms and births" mentioned in several of the Returns, amounting to 17,264.—*See* "Parish Register Returns," page 486.

the counties in which the greatest proportion of illegitimate children are born; while Middlesex, Cornwall, Surrey, Devonshire, Monmouthshire, Warwickshire, are at the bottom of the list, and had not more than 330 illegitimate children born to 100,000 females living, nor more than 5·2 per cent. illegitimate of 100 children born alive. In the counties of Cumberland and Hereford, 11·4 and 10·6 per cent. of the children are born illegitimate; in Devonshire and Cornwall, only 5·1 and 4·2 per cent. are born out of wedlock. This Table may be compared with the Table of the number of men and women who signed the Marriage Registers with marks, and with the Table of the proportion of minors married (p. lxiv). Few persons marry as minors, it will be observed, in Cumberland and Herefordshire; while Cumberland stands at the head of the counties in that scale of comparative education. I have had the 324 Statistical Districts arranged in the order observed in the proportion of illegitimate births; as the great differences, which will, no doubt, attract public attention, can only be satisfactorily investigated by local inquiries in the extreme cases—which it will be seen vary to the extent, that in some districts of the kingdom from 12 to 18 in 100 of the children registered are illegitimate by birth; while in other districts the proportions fall to 3 and 1·3 per cent. (pp. liv—lix).* Nearly all the large towns stand below the average (6·7) of England; the reverse of what is observed in Foreign States.

It may be inferred, from the Swedish Returns of the number of still-born children, of twins, &c., and the children born alive in England, that about 489,849 wives, and 35,294 unmarried persons had children in 1842; but, to appreciate these facts at their just value, we should know the number of married and unmarried women between the ages of 15 and 45. The last English Census contains no information upon this point, about which, essential as it unquestionably is, authors of the prevailing theories of population appear to have formed, in the absence of accurate information, very erroneous opinions. To give a single instance, one of the latest writers on the subject has the following observation on the proportion of persons married in Ireland.

"The Roman Catholic clergy also everywhere encourage marriage among their flocks, on account of the fees they receive for officiating on such occasions. The habit of early and imprudent marriages is accordingly much more universal among them than the Protestants. This circumstance adds to the tendency, already sufficiently great, which the peasantry feel that way, from their destitute condition and ignorance of artificial wants. *As a natural consequence, there is hardly a peasant of twenty who is not married;* and invariably the greater the destitution of the people, *the greater is the rapidity with which they contract the marriage union.*" In 1841, a year after this

* In the City of London the proportion is less than *one* per cent; but the workhouses, to which many of the mothers of illegitimate children are probably sent, are out of the City.

was written, the Irish Census was taken, and the numbers of "married, unmarried, and widowed persons" at each age, were enumerated; and the result, I find to be, that of 1,643,704 men at the age of 17—46, only 690,086 were married, and that of 689,829 aged 17, and under 26 years, 633,753 were unmarried! (*p*). An examination of the Continental Censuses proves that the proportion of persons above the age of 15, unmarried, is greater in Ireland than in any State from which Returns have been obtained.

The proportion of married women in Ireland at the age 16—46 was 45·48 per cent.; and, in the absence of information which the late Census has not furnished, relative to the English population, it may be assumed for the moment that the proportion of married women in England, at the age 15—45, is also 45·48: the proportion may be greater, but is not at all likely to be less. Upon this assumption, of 3,811,654 English women of the age 15—45 in 1841, about 1,733,576 must have been married, leaving 2,078,078 widows and spinsters, who, with the married women, were the mothers of the children born in 1842. The facts are more clearly exhibited below in a tabular form (*q*).

To judge of the relative prevalence of bastardy in particular parts the number of married and unmarried women should be ascertained: if, in two districts, the married and unmarried women of the age 15—45 are conversely as 6 to 4 and 4 to 6, the illegitimate may be in the one case 4, in the other 6 per cent. of the total births, without

(*p.*) MEN.

Ages.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowers.	Total.
17—26	633,753	55,407	669	689,829
26—36	235,589	310,492	6,335	552,416
36—46	63,358	324,187	13,914	401,459
46—56	29,176	234,110	22,549	285,835
56—	25,864	217,811	68,161	311,836
17 & upwards	87,740	1,142,007	111,628	2,241,375
17—46	932,700	690,086	20,918	1,643,704

(*Irish Census for the Year* 1841.)

(*q.*)

Women Aged 15—45	Estimated Numbers in 1841	Number who Bore Children in 1842	Proportion of Children Registered to 100 Women.	Women to *one* Birth nearly
Married . . .	1,733,576	489,849	28·3	4
Unmarried . .	2,078,078	35,294	1·7	59

implying any difference or superiority in the manners of either district. Indeed, neither the Returns of illegitimacy, nor the Criminal Returns, can be taken as tests of the state of morals; and, in employing them at all with this view,—to avoid gross fallacies,—a great variety of circumstances, besides the bare facts, must be considered.

The annexed Table shows the proportion of legitimate and illegitimate children born in several States of Europe, according to the latest Returns which I have been able to procure.—(Table *r*.) They require little comment. In Sardinia and Bavaria, two Roman Catholic countries, the illegitimate children born differ in the proportion of 2 to 21 per cent.; and equal discrepancies are observed in the Italian and German Provinces of the Austrian Empire.

It is unnecessary here to enter into a disquisition on the morality of the Northern States of Europe as compared with Italy and the Southern Provinces, or to refer to the peculiarity in the manners of the people, to which the paucity of children "born out of wedlock"

(*r.*)

STATES.	BIRTHS.			Proportion of 100 Children born.	
	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Sardinia . .	1,457,493	1,427,019	30,474	97·909	2·091
Sweden . . .	476,799	445,510	31,289	93·438	6·562
Norway . . .	181,363	169,252	12,111	93·322	6·678
England . .	517,739	482,943	34,796	93·279	6·721
Belgium . .	138,135	128,781	9,354	93·228	6·772
France . . .	982,896	912,968	69,928	92·885	7·114
Prussia . . .	591,505	549,376	42,129	92·878	7·122
Denmark . .	64,376	58,356	6,020	90·649	9·351
Hanover . .	55,559	50,072	5,487	90·124	9·876
Austria . . .	894,711	792,890	101,821	88·620	11·380
Wurtemburg .	75,456	66,597	8,859	88·260	11·740
Saxony . . .	70,094	59,582	10,512	85·003	14·997
Bavaria . . .	149,185	118,456	30,729	79·402	20·598

STATES.	Years in which the Births were Registered, and References.
Sardinia . .	1828–37. Inf. Stat. Raccolte, pp. 254–9.
Sweden . . .	1831–5. For. Ret. i. (10.)
Norway . . .	1831–5. For. Ret. ii. (3.)
England . .	
Belgium. . .	1842. For. Ret. xiii. (1.)
France . . .	1842. For. Ret. xiv. (8.)
Prussia . . .	1841. For. Ret. vi. (12.) (Stillborn included.)
Denmark . .	1835–9. (Mean Annual Deliveries.) For. Ret. iii. (3.)
Hanover. . .	1842. For. Ret. viii. (3.)
Austria . . .	1842. For. Ret. v. (30.) (Stillborn probably included.)
Wurtemburg .	1842. For. Ret. xi. (1.)
Saxony . . .	1841. For. Ret. vii. (3.) (Stillborn included.)
Bavaria . . .	1838–9. For. Ret. x. (2.)

in Italy may perhaps be ascribed; but, in considering the results deduced from these Abstracts, the remarks already made should be borne in mind.

In the Foreign States, the Returns of the large cities almost invariably show an excess of illegitimate children; but the excess is in no slight degree due to the existence of Foundling Hospitals which serve to attract, receive, and, as statistical facts demonstrate, *destroy* illegitimate children, upon a very large scale (*s*) (*t*).

The mortality before birth, and in the first year after birth, is, in many countries, 60 or 70 per cent. higher among illegitimate than among legitimate children; but in Continental cities a great part of the immense mortality is the work of those humane

(*s.*)

DISTRICTS.	Children Born in 1842		Proportion in 100 Children Born.	
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Austria (Upper and Lower) . .	63,787	19,330	76·7	23·3
Lombardy	105,123	4,296	96·1	3·9
Venice	83,778	2,115	97·5	2·5

(*t.*)

CITIES.	POPULATION.		BIRTHS.			Proportion of 100 Children born.	
	Date.	Number.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
London . .	1841	..	60,240	58,315	1,925	96·80	3·20
Genoa . . .	1838	97,621	33,034	30,379	2,665	91·93	8·07
Berlin . . .	1840	311,491	29,914	25,442	4,472	85·05	14·95
Frankfort . .	1842	59,000	3,784	3,132	652	82·77	17·23
St. Petersburg .	1828–9	445,514	9,625	7,816	1,809	81·20	18·80
Turin . . .	1838	117,072	36,313	29,446	6,867	81·09	18·91
Dep. Seine (Paris)	1842	1,194,603	40,005	28,478	11,527	71·19	28·81
Stockholm . .	1831–5	81,638	13,291	7,882	5,409	59·30	40·70
Vienna . . .	1839	333,818	47,191	25,428	21,763	53·88	46·12

CITIES.	Years in which Births occurred, and References.
London . .	1842, still-born not included.
Genoa . . .	1827–38. Inf. Stat. Raccolte, 1843. (Official.)
Berlin . . .	1839–41, still-born subtracted. For. Ret. vi. (12,) (15,) (19,) &c.
Frankfort . .	1840–42, still-born included. For. Ret. ix. (1.)
St. Petersburg .	1828–29. For. Ret. iv. (5.)
Turin . . .	1828–37. Inf. Stat. Raccolte, 1843. (Official.)
Dep. Seine (Paris)	1842. For. Ret. xiv. (2.)
Stockholm . .	1831–35. For. Ret. i. (11.) Still-born not included.
Vienna . . .	1834–37–39. For. Ret. v. (27.) Still-born probably included.

asylums—the foundling hospitals. The deaths of illegitimate children are distinguished in the Swedish, Saxon, and Bavarian Returns (*u*)—(*See* Appendix.)

The Table (*x*) shows the number of children who survive the first year of life to 10,000 born alive.

In Saxony, to 10,000 legitimate children born alive, 464 were still-born; to 10,000 illegitimate children born alive, 616 were still-born.

As the law of Bastardy was essentially altered by the New Poor Law, has been again amended in one of its most important principles, and has latterly attracted a good deal of public attention, I have thought it right, in submitting to you the first general Abstract of the number of illegitimate children registered in England, to accompany the Returns with all the information which I have been able to procure from Foreign States, and to point out some of the particulars to be attended to in drawing inferences from results collected under a great variety of circumstances. But the most important matter, in a political point of view, is the condition of the illegitimate children themselves. If the mortality were not greater

(*u.*)

	Children Born alive, 1831–35		Died in the First Year of Age.	Still-born.
Sweden.	Legitimate . .	445,510	71,360	12,383
	Illegitimate . .	31,289	8,415	1,993
Stockholm	Legitimate . .	7,882	1,800	373
	Illegitimate . .	5,409	2,175	373
Saxony . (1) 1837 (2) 1838	Legitimate . .	53,166(1)	13,589(2)	2,460(1)
	Illegitimate . .	8,447	2,900	520

In Saxony 26 per cent. of the legitimate, 34 per cent. of the illegitimate children, ... } die in the first year.
Sweden 16 ,, ,, 27 ,, ,, } die in the first year.
Stockholm 26 ,, ,, 40 ,, ,, } die in the first year.

(*x.*)

	Age.	Saxony.		Sweden.		Stockholm.	
		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate	Illegitimate.
Live and Still-born	..	10,464	10,616	10,278	10,637	10,473	10,690
Born alive . . .	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Living on the first Birthday . .	1	7,444	6,567	8,398	7,311	7,615	5,979

among them than among legitimate children, every fifteenth person in England must be of illegitimate extraction. But the mortality is, as in other countries, no doubt greatly above the average; for, without any crime whatever of his own, the illegitimate child is often exposed to dangers, hardships, and ignominy from his infancy; the law pronounces him *filius nullius*; he, nevertheless, escapes in England the tender mercies of the Foreign Foundling Hospital, and in our great towns and colonies has probably a better chance of attaining the station to which his personal conduct may entitle him than in any other country in Europe.

For comparison with the present Abstracts, I have given a Tabular Return made to Parliament by the Poor Law Commissioners of the number of children chargeable to parishes under the New Poor Law, (p. lxii.) The number is less than 29,357, which appears to include those affiliated during the quarter, as well as the number on the books at the beginning of the quarter. The number of illegitimate children affiliated in 1835 was 11,244, and the number chargeable 65,475; the number affiliated in 1837 was 3,862, the number chargeable 39,371. To make the statistical information respecting illegitimate children as complete as it might be, the age and occupation of the mothers should be ascertained, as well as the proportion of children who are formally recognised by the fathers. I conclude my remarks upon this subject with the judicious observations of one of the ablest statistical writers of the present day. "The "proportion of illegitimate children cannot serve as a standard of "morality: nevertheless a remarkable frequency of such children is "without doubt in many respects a great evil. The invariable fact "that the mortality among the illegitimate is far greater than among "the legitimate, and that many more of them are still-born, shows "clearly enough how much more unfavourable their position is from "the first. Who can doubt that their bringing up is much harder "and more difficult? that the existence of a class of men, bound to "society by few or no family ties, is not a matter of indifference "to the State? The great majority of foundlings are illegitimate, "which of itself shows how little, as a general rule, the mothers can "or will care for these children. It is beyond doubt that fewer illegitimate children grow up to maturity; that they get through "the world with more trouble than children born in wedlock; that "more of them are poor; and that therefore more of them become "criminals. Illegitimacy is in itself an evil to a man; and the State "should seek to diminish the number of these births, and carefully "inquire to what circumstances any increase is to be ascribed." *

Deaths.—The average annual mortality of the English population in the five years 1838-42 was 2·209 per cent., or nearly *one* in 45. The mortality in 1842 was 2·167, or nearly *one* in 46. The aggregate mortality in England was nearly the same in 1841 and 1842;

* Handbuch der Populationistik von D. Chr. Bernoulli, pp. 130-1.

but this result was the effect not of the same uniform rates of mortality in each division, but of a sort of mutual compensation by which the diminution in one part of the kingdom was counterbalanced by excesses in the other divisions. The mortality in Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Metropolis, the Northern and Midland Divisions remained below the average; in the Southern Divisions of the Island the mortality was higher than in 1841, and higher than the average of those Divisions for 1838-42, which nevertheless had in the five years fewer deaths in comparison to their population than any other tracts of country, of equal extent, from which Returns have been obtained. In 1842 the mortality under five years of age was somewhat lower, of persons at more advanced ages a little higher, than in the preceding year.

On comparing the rate of mortality in England with the mortality of France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, it appears to be lower in this country than in either of the four States; but it must be remembered that Scotland and Ireland are not included, no steps having hitherto been taken for registering and abstracting the Births and Deaths in those parts of the United Kingdom—the only countries now in Europe where it has not been deemed advisable to record and analyze such facts, with the exception perhaps of Hungary, Spain, Turkey, and Greece (*y*) (*z*).

(*y*) Deaths Registered in the whole, or in parts of five States of Europe.

	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
England	342,547*	338,979*	359,634*	343,847*	349,519*
France	846,199	780,600	816,486	804,762	836,152
Austria (except Hungary, &c.)	..	639,737†	649,410†	633,600†	682,208†
Prussia	371,990‡	408,411†	396,494†	392,502†	..
Russia (part of)	..	..	..	..	1,856,183

* Still-born not Registered. † Still-born Subtracted. ‡ Nearly.

(*z*.)

	Year.	Population.	Annual Deaths.		Annual Mortality.	
			Years.	Numbers.	Per Cent.	Living to 1 Death.
England	1841	15,927,867	1838–42	346,905	2·207	45
France	1841	34,213,929*	1838–42	816,840	2·397	42
Prussia	1840	14,928,501	1838–41	392,349	2·658	38
Austria	1840	21,571,594	1839–42	651,239	2·995	33
Russia	1842	49,525,420	1842	1,856,183	3·590†	28

† The population of France, according to the corrected returns, is 34,230,178; *see* Appendix XIV., France (l.)

* Corrected for the still-born included in the 1,856,183 deaths; the still-born have been subtracted from the deaths in Austria and Prussia; they are not included in the deaths of France, and are not registered n England.

At pages 212-266, will be found an elaborate abstract of 10,881 violent deaths and suicides which occurred in 1840. The violent deaths in England appear to be nearly twice as frequent as in the other countries of Europe from which Returns have been procured; and this is an attempt to determine the causes of the excess, so far as that could be done from the Coroners' informations which, although not made at present upon a uniform plan, furnish many valuable facts, and, when compared with the occupations and other circumstances recorded in the registers, or ascertained at the Census, become doubly interesting. In order that on future occasions complete abstracts may be prepared of the violent deaths and suicides that occur, it is very desirable that in all cases in which Inquests are held the Coroners should instruct the Juries to state in their verdicts with greater minuteness than at present the cause of death; recording more in detail the nature of the injury, and the circumstances in which the death happened.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful Servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Registrar-General.

ENGLAND* and 11 DIVISIONS.—Annual Deaths to 100,000 Persons living in 1838–39–40–41–42.

No.	Divisions.	Counties.	Annual Deaths to 100,000 Persons living.	One Death to Persons living.	Deaths to 100,000 Persons living.				
					1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
8	North Western	Cheshire; Lancashire	2387	37	2568	2843	2957	2541	2526
1	Metropolis	Middlesex (part of); Surrey (part of); Kent (part of)	2563	39	2955	2509	2522	2435	2392
9	York	North Riding; East Riding; West Riding	2227	45	2161	2317	2333	2164	2158
6	Western	Gloucestershire; Herefordshire; Shropshire; Worcestershire; Staffordshire; Warwickshire	2209	45	2198	2097	2267	2201	2284
	ENGLAND		2209	45	2240	2187	2290	2160	2167
10	Northern	Durham; Northumberland; Cumberland; Westmoreland	2165	46	2149	2155	2176	2237	2107
7	North Midland	Leicestershire; Rutlandshire; Lincolnshire; Nottinghamshire; Derbyshire	2104	48	1943	2111	2348	2078	2041
3	South Midland	Middlesex (part of); Hertfordshire; Buckinghamshire; Oxfordshire; Northamptonshire; Huntingdonshire; Bedfordshire; Cambridgeshire	2099	48	2138	2013	2151	2128	2065
4	Eastern	Essex; Suffolk; Norfolk	2029	49	2040	2024	2077	1990	2013
11	Welsh	Monmouthshire and Wales	1969	51	2047	1940	2074	1974	1811
5	South Western	Wiltshire; Dorsetshire; Devonshire; Cornwall; Somersetshire	1931	52	1983	1789	1952	1872	2061
2	South Eastern	Surrey (part of); Kent (except Greenwich); Sussex; Hampshire; Berkshire	1916	52	1997	1857	1907	1879	1942

* Wales is always included in "England" throughout these Abstracts.

ENGLAND.—AGES of the POPULATION in the Years 1821 and 1841. REGISTERED DEATHS at the same Ages, in the Years 1841 and 1842.

Age.	Living at the respective Ages.				Annual Rate of Increase per Cent among Females, May 29, 1821, June 6-7, 1841.	Deaths Registered.				Age.
	May 29, 1821.		June 6-7, 1841.			1841		1842		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0— 5	896,732	885,054	1,047,059	1,057,962	·895	71,595	61,988	74,647	64,388	0— 5
5—10	786,030	779,683	952,065	951,682	1·000	9,093	8,775	8,657	8,551	5—10
10—15	683,797	650,481	879,609	851,622	1·355	4,478	4,638	4,444	4,596	10—15
15—20	577,279	611,868	781,352	805,047	1·380	5,604	6,452	5,450	6,382	15—20
20—30	856,178	1,029,746	1,333,660	1,498,809	1·892	12,678	14,133	12,270	14,009	20—30
30—40	672,524	742,039	999,201	1,051,535	1·756	10,807	11,802	10,573	12,071	30—40
40—50	546,402	572,348	748,528	777,510	1·542	10,573	10,181	10,611	10,180	40—50
50—60	387,662	402,330	496,394	529,267	1·379	11,091	10,272	11,076	10,583	50—60
60—70	262,263	284,684	329,482	369,473	1·310	13,971	13,913	14,049	14,364	60—70
70—80	130,313	142,406	159,476	184,449	1·300	14,622	15,472	15,035	15,734	70—80
80—90	33,517	41,489	41,202	53,158	1·245	8,199	10,032	8,349	10,030	80—90
90—100	2,553	3,747	2,984	4,966	1·389	1,118	1,729	1,132	1,833	90–100
100 and upwards	68	147	82	167		29	81	29	80	100 and upwards
?	..	..	..	..	..	340	181	272	124	?
All Ages	5,835,318	6,146,022	7,771,094	8,135,647	1·410	174,198	169,649	176,594	172,925	All Ages
Specified Ages.	The part of the population whose ages were not returned have been distributed over the various periods of life—by raising the numbers in the ratio of the total deaths at specified ages to that of the total deaths at unspecified ages.				..	173,858	169,468	176,322	172,801	Specified Ages.

NOTE.—Instead of the estimated population, July 1st, 1841, the population enumerated on June 7th is here given; including 4,130 males and 886 females travelling by railways and canals. It has been assumed that these 5,016 persons belonged to England. The ages of 35,408 males and 11,472 females (besides persons on railways) were not specified.

ENGLAND.—Mortality per Cent. at different Ages.

Ages.	Males.		Females.		Mean Annual Mortality in the 4 Years ending June 30, 1841.*		
	1841	1842	1841	1842	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
0— 5	6·838	7·063	5·860	6·030	7·097	6·118	6·607
5—10	·955	·900	·922	·889	·948	·922	·935
10—15	·509	·498	·545	·532	·524	·576	·550
15—20	·718	·688	·801	·782	·730	·823	·776
20—30	·951	·903	·943	·917	·991	·971	·981
30—40	1·082	1·040	1·122	1·128	1·130	1·166	1·148
40—50	1·413	1·396	1·310	1·289	1·500	1·366	1·433
50—60	2·235	2·200	1·941	1·972	2·301	1·977	2·139
60—70	4·241	4·208	3·766	3·836	4·330	3·768	4·049
70—80	9·169	9·302	8·388	8·417	9·198	8·277	8·737
80—90	19·898	20·004	18·871	18·628	20·173	17·993	19·083
90–100	37·464	37·386	34·812	36·375	36·193	33·323	34·758
100 and upwards	35·435	35·196	48·555	47·634	45·479	45·011	45·245
All Ages	2·238	2·237	2·083	2·094	2·316	2·139	2·227

* From Fourth Annual Report, pp. 18, 128.

The Census of 1821 commenced on the 28th of May. The Census of 1841 was taken on June 7th, and included all living on the night of June 6–7. It has been assumed that the interval between the two Censuses was twenty years and nine days. Let p_{41} and p_{21} denote the population at any particular age existing at the two Censuses—then assuming that the increase was uniform and in geometrical progression—the annual ratio of the progression will be expressed by $\left(\frac{p_{41}}{p_{21}}\right)^{\frac{1}{20\cdot02465}} = r$, of which $(r-1)$ is the rate of increase corresponding with the rate of interest. The formula for this calculation by logarithms becomes $\lambda\,(\lambda p_{41} - \lambda p_{21}) + \lambda \frac{1}{20\cdot02465} = \lambda r$. At the age 20–30, r is 1·01897. By the "annual rate of increase," $(r-1)$ is generally understood. It admits, of course, of considerable doubt whether the population increased at the same rate as in 1821–41, at the several ages of life in the years immediately preceding and following 1841. The army, and seamen ashore, were enumerated in 1841, but not in 1821; so that r cannot be so safely deduced for the males. But for this *see* Fourth Report, p. 128.

Logarithms of r, (1821—1841).

Ages.		Ages.	
0— 5	0·0038702	40—50	0·0066441
5—10	0·0043234	50—60	0·0059473
10—15	0·0058434	60—70	0·0056540
15—20	0·0059508	70—80	0·0056105
20—30	0·0081408	80—90	0·0053752
30—40	0·0075605	90 & upwards	0·0059914

	Logarithms of r.	Numbers of r.
All Ages 1821—41	0·0060824	1·01410
All Ages 1831—41	0·0057594	1·01335

The Logarithms for 1821–41 have been deduced by the above formula from the preceding Table.

ENGLAND—DIVISIONS, COUNTIES.—PROPORTION per CENT. of Persons who signed the Marriage Register with Marks, of Persons Married under 21 Years of Age, and of the Re-Marriages of Widowers and Widows, in the Year 1842.

		Signed the Marriage Register with Marks.			Married under 21 Years of Age.			Re-marriages in 100		
		Proportion per Cent.			Proportion per Cent.					
		Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean.
	ENGLAND.	**32·01**	**47·94**	**39·98**	**4·53**	**13·47**	**9·00**	**13·14**	**8·90**	**11·02**
	DIVISIONS.									
1	Metropolis	11·50	22·99	17·25	1·65	7·86	4·75	14·22	10·47	12·34
2	South Eastern	31·83	38·29	35·06	3·19	13·81	8·50	11·47	8·77	10·12
3	South Midland	41·84	50·49	46·16	7·88	19·68	13·78	13·34	8·40	10·87
4	Eastern	45·55	51·07	48·31	5·59	17·51	11·55	12·80	7·90	10·35
5	South Western	34·58	47·84	41·21	4·30	11·40	7·85	11·84	7·45	9·65
6	Western	36·14	49·49	42·81	4·67	12·84	8·75	13·56	9·75	11·65
7	North Midland	30·72	47·40	39·06	5·78	15·89	10·83	13·91	8·58	11·24
8	North Western	36·27	64·71	50·49	5·86	13·75	9·80	14·55	10·05	12·30
9	York	33·21	57·39	45·30	5·98	19·27	12·62	13·39	8·38	10·89
10	Northern	21·21	40·98	31·09	4·05	13·06	8·55	11·75	7·46	9·60
11	Welsh	43·70	66·63	55·16	2·72	8·49	5·61	11·25	7·44	9·33
	2. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.									
1	Surrey (part of)	34·08	34·90	34·49	3·34	14·34	8·84	12·17	8·84	10·50
2	Kent (except Greenwich)	28·66	37·70	33·18	2·75	13·03	7·89	10·22	8·13	9·17
3	Sussex	30·17	38·41	34·29	4·32	16·99	10·66	11·76	7·49	9·63
4	Hampshire	32·26	37·50	34·88	2·49	11·32	6·91	12·14	10·61	11·38
5	Berkshire	40·30	44·53	42·42	4·07	16·04	10·06	12·37	8·38	10·37
	3. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.									
6	Middlesex (part of)	34·50	34·64	34·57	2·79	12·85	7·82	12·99	10·20	11·59
7	Hertfordshire	50·16	52·31	51·24	8·27	22·13	15·20	11·17	8·06	9·61
8	Buckinghamshire	40·30	56·54	48·42	8·65	17·19	12·92	13·92	7·49	10·71
9	Oxfordshire	35·33	44·42	39·87	3·50	16·08	7·79	13·00	7·92	10·46
10	Northamptonshire	37·31	47·77	42·54	9·41	20·08	14·75	12·90	6·90	9·90
11	Huntingdonshire	44·16	52·38	48·27	8·44	20·56	14·50	12·55	9·52	11·04
12	Bedfordshire	49·94	62·24	56·09	12·18	21·80	16·99	15·35	7·80	11·57
13	Cambridgeshire	45·81	53·76	49·78	9·18	24·37	16·77	14·41	10·25	12·33
	4. EASTERN COUNTIES.									
14	Essex	47·45	52·70	50·07	6·36	22·54	14·45	12·63	9·52	11·07
15	Suffolk	44·72	50·21	47·46	5·72	16·15	10·94	12·51	6·37	9·44
16	Norfolk	44·85	50·57	47·71	4·95	15·03	9·99	13·14	7·88	10·51
	5. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.									
17	Wiltshire	43·99	53·07	48·53	7·70	17·30	12·50	13·12	7·77	10·44
18	Dorsetshire	33·12	43·98	38·55	5·25	11·58	8·42	13·67	5·52	9·59
19	Devonshire	28·51	41·44	34·98	1·98	7·49	4·73	11·40	7·91	9·65
20	Cornwall	36·27	55·88	46·07	4·50	13·99	9·25	9·45	6·10	7·77
21	Somersetshire	37·44	48·91	43·17	5·33	11·70	8·51	13·10	8·46	10·78
	6. WESTERN COUNTIES.									
22	Gloucestershire	27·77	40·55	34·16	3·54	11·57	7·56	14·40	9·24	11·82
23	Herefordshire	38·29	46·67	42·48	1·86	7·44	4·65	12·09	7·75	9·92
24	Shropshire	42·65	54·07	48·36	3·09	8·52	5·80	12·93	8·90	10·91
25	Worcestershire	42·26	56·00	49·13	5·88	15·15	10·52	12·76	9·64	11·20
26	Staffordshire	40·32	56·00	48·16	6·22	15·96	11·09	13·36	10·75	12·05
27	Warwickshire	30·97	44·14	37·55	4·58	12·26	8·42	14·28	10·25	12·26
	7. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.									
28	Leicestershire	32·69	48·80	40·75	7·75	17·00	12·37	13·91	8·70	11·31
29	Rutlandshire	32·03	32·68	32·35	4·58	14·38	9·48	10·46	8·50	9·48
30	Lincolnshire	31·77	45·32	38·54	5·00	16·03	10·51	12·29	7·74	10·01
31	Nottinghamshire	32·02	52·79	42·41	6·20	16·17	11·18	16·12	9·40	12·76
32	Derbyshire	25·18	44·39	34·79	4·85	14·36	9·61	14·30	8·92	11·61
	8. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.									
33	Cheshire	37·15	58·51	47·83	6·39	15·06	10·73	14·56	8·12	11·34
34	Lancashire	36·14	65·66	50·90	5·78	13·55	9·66	14·55	10·34	12·44
	9. YORKSHIRE.									
35	West Riding	38·27	65·04	51·66	7·22	22·04	14·63	13·53	8·60	11·06
36	East Riding, with York	19·74	39·25	29·50	3·04	12·93	7·98	13·67	8·47	11·07
37	North Riding	23·89	39·50	31·69	3·04	12·41	7·73	12·02	6·87	9·45
	10. NORTHERN COUNTIES.									
38	Durham	24·91	47·22	36·07	4·26	14·23	9·24	12·57	8·59	10·58
39	Northumberland	18·64	36·88	27·76	4·72	13·29	9·00	12·77	6·50	9·64
40	Cumberland	17·49	34·59	26·04	2·71	10·24	6·47	8·31	6·57	7·44
41	Westmoreland	18·05	34·96	26·50	3·15	11·75	7·45	10·89	6·59	8·74
	11. MONMOUTHSHIRE and WALES.									
42	Monmouthshire	46·52	61·93	54·22	2·68	11·83	7·26	10·04	9·94	9·99
43	South Wales	42·09	66·05	54·07	2·48	7·90	5·19	11·28	6·29	8·78
44	North Wales	44·98	69·32	57·15	3·09	8·05	5·57	11·68	8·09	9·89

(A.)—PROPORTION of Persons Married, Children Born Alive, and Deaths, to the Male and Female Population, in 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Persons Married				Children Born Alive			
	To 100 Persons living (50 Males and 50 Females).				To 100 Males and 100 Females living.			
	1839	1840	1841	1842	1839	1840	1841	1842
ENGLAND	1·589	1·561	1·539	1·472	6·354	6·394	6·434	6·418
DIVISIONS.								
1 Metropolis .	2·011	1·994	1·935	1·863	5·801	6·056	6·132	6·344
South Eastern.	1·313	1·332	1·363	1·365	5·755	·693	5·801	5·844
South Midland	1·452	1·386	1·422	1·358	6·534	6·461	6·480	6·545
4 Eastern . .	1·389	1·391	1·396	1·372	5·940	6·078	6·187	6·165
5 South Western	1·404	1·399	1·409	1·418	5·975	5·944	5·964	6·045
6 Western . .	1·659	1·567	1·543	1·450	6·426	6·566	6·476	6·466
7 North Midland	1·507	1·480	1·486	1·382	6·558	6·573	6·584	6·460
8 North Western	1·744	1·684	1·685	1·544	7·290	7·205	7·191	7·100
9 York . . .	1·691	1·641	1·559	1·470	6·968	6·934	6·977	6·747
10 Northern . .	1·485	1·588	1·449	1·351	6·476	6·677	6·854	6·676
11 Welsh . . .	1·510	1·474	1·386	1·356	5·956	5·961	6·056	5.986

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Death					Persons Married to 100 Persons living, 1839–42	Births to 100 Males and 100 Females living, 1839–42	Deaths to 100 Persons living, 1838–42
	To 100 Persons living (50 Males and 50 Females).							
	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842			
ENGLAND	2·240	2·187	2·290	2·160	2·167	1·540	6·400	2·209
DIVISIONS.								
1 Metropolis .	2·955	2·509	2·522	2·435	2·392	1·951	6·083	2·563
2 South Eastern	1·997	1·857	1·907	1·879	1·942	1·343	5·773	1·916
3 South Midland	2·138	2·013	2·151	2·128	2·065	1·405	6·505	2.099
4 Eastern . .	2·040	2·024	2·077	1·990	2·013	1·387	6·093	2·029
5 South Western	1·983	1·789	1·952	1·872	2·061	1·408	5·982	1·931
6 Western . .	2·198	2·097	2·267	2·201	2·284	1·555	6·484	2·209
7 North Midland	1·943	2·111	2·348	2·078	2·041	1·464	6·544	2·104
8 North Western	2·568	2·843	2·957	2·541	2·526	1.664	7·197	2·687
9 York . . .	2·161	2·317	2·333	2·164	2·158	1·590	6·907	2·227
10 Northern . .	2·149	2·155	2·176	2·237	2·107	1·468	6·671	2·165
11 Welsh . . .	2·047	1·940	2·074	1·974	1·811	1·432	5·990	1·969

Proportion of Persons Married, Children Born Alive, and Deaths, &c.—*continued.*

	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Annual Averages.					
	To 50 Males and 50 Females living.			One Marriage	One Birth	One Death
	Marriages	Births.	Deaths.	To Persons living.		
ENGLAND .	·770	3·200	2·209	130	31	45
DIVISIONS.						
1 Metropolis . .	·976	3·042	2·563	102	33	39
2 South Eastern .	·672	2·887	1·916	149	35	52
3 South Midland .	·703	3·253	2·099	142	31	48
4 Eastern . . .	·694	3·047	2·029	144	33	49
5 South Western .	·704	2·991	1·931	142	33	52
6 Western . . .	·778	3·242	2·209	129	31	45
7 North Midland .	·732	3·272	2·104	137	31	48
8 North Western .	·832	3·599	2·687	120	28	37
9 York	·795	3·454	2·227	126	29	45
10 Northern . .	·734	3·336	2·165	136	30	46
11 Welsh . . .	·716	2·995	1·969	140	33	51

NOTE.—The numbers in Column 15 are the arithmetical means of the numbers in the Columns 2, 3, 4, 5. The numbers in the Columns 16, 17, have been derived in the same manner from the numbers in the Columns 6—9, 10—14.

The numbers in Columns 15 and 16, divided by 2, give the numbers in Columns 18 and 19. The numbers in Columns 21, 22, 23 are the reciprocals of the numbers in Columns 18, 19, and 20.

Throughout the Table the average annual number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages is given to an equal number of males and of females living.

The year 1840 was leap year, and contained 366 days. To be strictly comparable, therefore, with the other years, the results of 1840 should be reduced in the ratio of 366 to 365. With this correction, the mortality in 1840 would be 2·284 instead of ·2290 per cent.

(B.)—Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths for 4 and 5 Years (deduced from Table (C.), p. l.)

		To 100 Males Living.			To 100 Females Living.			To 100 Persons, (50 Males and 50 Females.)			One Marriage	One Birth	One Death
		Marriages.	Births.	Deaths of Males.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths of Females.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	To Persons Living.		
	ENGLAND	**1·576**	**6·545**	**2·294**	**1·506**	**6·256**	**2·124**	**·770**	**3·200**	**2·209**	**130**	**31**	**45**
	Divisions.												
1	Metropolis	2·074	6·466	2·777	1·828	5·701	2·349	·976	3·042	2·563	102	33	39
2	South Eastern	1·358	5·836	1·993	1·329	5·711	1·841	·672	2·887	1·916	149	35	52
3	South Midland	1·423	6·588	2·129	1·387	6·423	2·069	·703	3·253	2·099	142	31	48
4	Eastern	1·416	6·220	2·079	1·359	5·966	1·979	·694	3·047	2·029	144	33	49
5	South Western	1·462	6·214	2·003	1·353	5·750	1·860	·704	2·991	1·931	142	33	52
6	Western	1·578	6·578	2·290	1·533	6·390	2·129	·778	3·242	2·209	129	31	45
7	North Midland	1·479	6·610	2·153	1·449	6·478	2·056	·732	3·272	2·104	137	31	48
8	North Western	1·701	7·352	2·798	1·629	7·042	2·577	·832	3·599	2·687	120	28	37
9	York	1·606	6·970	2·283	1·576	6·843	2·170	·795	3·454	2·227	126	29	45
10	Northern	1·499	6·811	2·257	1·438	6·532	2·073	·734	3·336	2·165	136	30	46
11	Welsh	1·444	6·042	2·026	1·419	5·938	1·913	·716	2·995	1·969	140	33	51
	2. South Eastern Counties.												
1	Surrey (part of)	·979	5·393	1·966	·963	5·306	1·827	·486	2·675	1·897	206	37	53
2	Kent (except Greenwich)	1·418	6·020	2·054	1·390	5·901	1·820	·702	2·980	1·937	142	34	52
3	Sussex	1·367	5·976	1·886	1·327	5·803	1·783	·674	2·945	1·835	148	34	54
4	Hampshire	1·535	5·713	2·003	1·487	5·536	1·819	·756	2·812	1·911	132	36	52
5	Berkshire	1·329	5·935	2·032	1·321	5·897	2·037	·663	2·958	2·035	151	34	49
	3. South Midland Counties.												
6	Middlesex (part of)	·955	5·118	2·046	·929	4·980	1·925	·471	2·525	1·986	212	40	50
7	Hertfordshire	1·209	6·502	2·049	1·180	6·344	1·944	·597	3·212	1·997	168	31	50
8	Buckinghamshire	1·397	6·707	2·166	1·341	6·437	2·121	·685	3·286	2·144	146	30	47
9	Oxfordshire	1·461	6·329	2·113	1·443	6·252	2·123	·726	3·145	2·118	138	32	47
10	Northamptonshire	1·587	6·968	2·118	1·569	6·891	2·120	·789	3·465	2·119	127	29	47
11	Huntingdonshire	1·637	7·346	2·124	1·608	7·218	2·124	·811	3·641	2·124	123	27	47
12	Bedfordshire	1·636	7·399	2·140	1·531	6·923	2·088	·792	3·581	2·114	126	28	47
13	Cambridgeshire	1·620	6·900	2·272	1·595	6·792	2·135	·804	3·423	2·204	124	29	45
	4. Eastern Counties.												
14	Essex	1·299	6·043	2·104	1·298	6·038	1·986	·649	3·020	2·045	154	33	49
15	Suffolk	1·493	6·441	2·003	1·428	6·162	1·983	·730	3·151	1·993	137	32	50
16	Norfolk	1·453	6·192	2·120	1·352	5·761	1·971	·701	2·988	2·046	143	33	49
	5. South Western Counties.												
17	Wiltshire	1·301	5·948	2·023	1·276	5·834	2·050	·644	2·946	2·037	155	34	49
18	Dorsetshire	1·420	6·358	1·895	1·299	5·813	1·820	·680	3·043	1·858	147	33	54
19	Devonshire	1·603	5·882	1·964	1·443	5·295	1·746	·762	2·794	1·855	131	36	54
20	Cornwall	1·444	6·845	2·002	1·348	6·388	1·777	·698	3·308	1·890	143	30	53
21	Somersetshire	1·417	6·219	2·080	1·310	5·751	1·975	·682	2·993	2·028	147	33	49
	6. Western Counties.												
22	Gloucestershire	1·796	6·272	2·322	1·623	5·668	2·087	·855	2·985	2·205	117	34	45
23	Herefordshire	1·210	5·275	2·073	1·211	5·281	1·971	·605	2·639	2·022	165	38	49
24	Shropshire	1·332	5·389	2·097	1·327	5·368	2·014	·665	2·689	2·056	150	37	49
25	Worcestershire	1·686	7·153	2·220	1·652	7·012	2·050	·835	3·541	2·135	120	28	47
26	Staffordshire	1·598	7·125	2·371	1·638	7·301	2·281	·809	3·607	2·326	124	28	43
27	Warwickshire	1·497	6·829	2·404	1·428	6·512	2·181	·731	3·335	2·293	137	30	44
	7. North Midland Counties.												
28	Leicestershire	1·499	6·718	2·335	1·441	6·456	2·144	·735	3·294	2·240	136	30	45
29	Rutlandshire	1·336	6·208	1·969	1·343	6·238	1·935	·670	3·112	1·952	149	32	51
30	Lincolnshire	1·512	6·534	2·003	1·518	6·564	1·906	·758	3·275	1·955	132	31	51
31	Nottinghamshire	1·479	6·769	2·201	1·415	6·479	2·098	·724	3·312	2·150	138	30	47
32	Derbyshire	1·425	6·485	2·177	1·405	6·396	2·156	·708	3·220	2·167	141	31	46
	8. North Western Counties.												
33	Cheshire	1·311	6·438	2·456	1·263	6·201	2·350	·644	3·160	2·403	155	32	42
34	Lancashire	1·785	7·550	2·872	1·707	7·222	2·627	·873	3·693	2·750	115	27	36
	9. Yorkshire.												
35	West Riding	1·570	7·320	2·338	1·554	7·245	2·206	·781	3·641	2·272	128	27	44
36	East Riding (with York)	1·897	6·011	2·298	1·809	5·734	2·173	·927	2·936	2·236	108	34	45
37	North Riding	1·449	6·081	1·934	1·406	5·900	1·960	·714	2·995	1·947	140	33	51
	10. Northern Counties.												
38	Durham	1·676	7·386	2·432	1·640	7·227	2·241	·829	3·653	2·337	121	27	43
39	Northumberland	1·550	6·717	2·216	1·457	6·314	2·005	·752	3·258	2·111	133	31	47
40	Cumberland	1·191	6·238	2·069	1·120	5·867	1·903	·578	3·026	1·986	173	33	50
41	Westmoreland	1·214	5·738	2·032	1·213	5·733	1·988	·607	2·868	2·010	165	35	50
	11. Monmouthshire and Wales.												
42	Monmouthshire	1·566	6·366	2·329	1·720	6·993	2·276	·822	3·340	2·303	122	30	43
43	South Wales	1·485	6·461	2·038	1·422	6·189	1·890	·727	3·163	1·964	138	32	51
44	North Wales	1·343	5·354	1·892	1·310	5·218	1·817	·663	2·643	1·855	151	38	54

(C.)—The Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths of Males to 100 Males living, and the Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths of Females to 100 Females living, in each of the Years 1838–42.

	TO 100* MALES LIVING.												
	Marriages.				Births.				Deaths (of Males).				
	1839	1840	1841	1842	1839	1840	1841	1842	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
ENGLAND	1·625	1·597	1·574	1·506	6·498	6·539	6·580	6·564	2·340	2·279	2·375	2·238	2·239
DIVISIONS.													
1 Metropolis	2·138	2·120	2·057	1·980	6·166	6·437	6·518	6·744	3·219	2·721	2·755	2·625	2·564
2 South Eastern	1·327	1·346	1·378	1·380	5·817	5·755	5·864	5·907	2·091	1·927	1·965	1·944	2·037
3 South Midland	1·470	1·404	1·440	1·376	6·617	6·543	6·562	6·628	2·168	2·045	2·175	2·156	2·102
4 Eastern	1·418	1·420	1·425	1·401	6·064	6·205	6·316	6·293	2·082	2·096	2·138	2·020	2·061
5 South Western	1·458	1·454	1·464	1·473	6·207	6·175	6·195	6·280	2·072	1·860	2·013	1·951	2·120
6 Western	1·683	1·590	1·566	1·471	6·519	6·662	6·570	6·560	2·293	2·194	2·339	2·286	2·340
7 North Midland	1·522	1·495	1·501	1·396	6·624	6·639	6.650	6·525	2·007	2·154	2·393	2·125	2·086
8 North Western	1·782	1·721	1·722	1·577	7·448	7·361	7·346	7·253	2·697	2·960	3·069	2·638	2·624
9 York	1·707	1·657	1·574	1·484	7·032	6·998	7·041	6·810	2·227	2·383	2·394	2·206	2·206
10 Northern	1·516	1·621	1·479	1·380	6·611	6·817	6·998	6·816	2·248	2·278	2·263	2·325	2·170
11 Welsh	1·523	1·487	1·399	1·368	6·008	6·013	6·109	6·038	2·130	2·009	2·136	2·022	1·833
2. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.													
1 Surrey (part of)	·957	1·011	·989	·958	5·371	5·320	5·448	5·432	2·190	1·870	1·925	1·898	1·948
2 Kent (except Greenwich)	1·416	1·367	1·403	1·486	6·020	5·995	5·967	6·096	2·110	2·048	2·020	1·943	2·147
3 Sussex	1·368	1·383	1·397	1·320	6·063	5·775	6·029	6·036	1·951	1·772	1·890	1·929	1·887
4 Hampshire	1·418	1·505	1·613	1·603	5·532	5·581	5·833	5·905	2·102	1·921	1·913	1·975	2·106
5 Berkshire	1·322	1·350	1·328	1·316	6·002	5·989	5·921	5·829	2·138	1·960	2·097	1·975	1·989
3. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
6 Middlesex (part of)	·968	·890	1·025	·935	5·153	5·081	5·221	5·018	2·251	1·973	2·148	1·965	1·893
7 Hertfordshire	1·311	1·133	1·245	1·148	6·551	6·543	6·284	6·631	2·054	2·015	2·074	2·072	2·032
8 Buckinghamshire	1·487	1·413	1·318	1·370	6·759	6·690	6·594	6·784	2·268	2·002	2·284	2·212	2·063
9 Oxfordshire	1·422	1·454	1·480	1·488	6·289	6·309	6·335	6·381	2·167	2·036	2·054	2·116	2·194
10 Northamptonshire	1·704	1·619	1·577	1·448	6·979	6·810	7·057	7·026	2·156	2·037	2·164	2·134	2·099
11 Huntingdonshire	1·616	1·553	1·716	1·661	7·285	7·341	7·327	7·430	1·964	2·049	2·227	2·068	2·311
12 Bedfordshire	1·798	1·669	1·584	1·491	7·608	7·452	7·116	7·419	2·213	2·098	2·193	2·082	2·113
13 Cambridgeshire	1·569	1·592	1·707	1·612	6·898	6·778	7·013	6·911	2·178	2·155	2·307	2·493	2·225
4. EASTERN COUNTIES.													
14 Essex	1·306	1·304	1·311	1·273	5·873	6·018	6·051	6·228	2·211	2·098	2·223	1·941	2·048
15 Suffolk	1·516	1·511	1·545	1·398	6·313	6·435	6·589	6·427	2·067	2·017	1·989	2·003	1·940
16 Norfolk	1·435	1·442	1·424	1·510	6·025	6·179	6·321	6·243	1·990	2·156	2·188	2·099	2·167
5. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.													
17 Wiltshire	1·297	1·315	1·325	1·266	6·039	5·838	5·965	5·948	2·153	1·854	2·100	2·110	1·896
18 Dorsetshire	1·405	1·464	1·448	1·363	6·399	6·407	6·256	6·370	2·054	1·811	1·790	1·812	2·006
19 Devonshire	1·582	1·605	1·569	1·654	5·865	5·835	5·812	6·015	2·018	1·777	1·907	1·894	2·224
20 Cornwall	1·501	1·377	1·417	1·481	6·896	6·779	6·859	6·847	1·952	1·831	1·978	1·917	2·330
21 Somersetshire	1·391	1·408	1·459	1·408	6·109	6·217	6·243	6·305	2·189	2·002	2·200	2·007	2·000
6. WESTERN COUNTIES.													
22 Gloucestershire	1·782	1·898	1·805	1·697	6·140	6·221	6·332	6·396	2·432	2·090	2·488	2·278	2·324
23 Herefordshire	1·112	1·131	1·291	1·305	4·974	5·241	5·331	5·553	2·201	1·802	1·980	2·021	2·360
24 Shropshire	1·414	1·275	1·332	1·305	5·250	5·495	5·361	5·450	2·208	1·904	2·089	2·155	2·130
25 Worcestershire	1·782	1·725	1·668	1·567	7·077	7·175	7·172	7·186	2·172	2·140	2·250	2·253	2·286
26 Staffordshire	1·848	1·589	1·566	1·390	7·140	7·373	7·099	6·887	2·293	2·362	2·421	2·331	2·447
27 Warwickshire	1·628	1·489	1·463	1·409	6·899	6·926	6·743	6·746	2·339	2·435	2·424	2·421	2·401
7. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
28 Leicestershire	1·615	1·497	1·547	1·337	6·884	6·849	6·752	6·386	2·215	2·276	2·591	2·266	2·327
29 Rutlandshire	1·184	1·434	1·421	1·306	5·954	6·404	6·174	6·298	1·770	1·640	2·320	2·256	1·860
30 Lincolnshire	1·481	1·534	1·539	1·492	6·453	6·483	6·556	6·645	1·845	1·945	2·130	2·168	1·925
31 Nottinghamshire	1·473	1·489	1·507	1·445	6·866	6·775	6·807	6·629	1·974	2·240	2·702	2·015	2·075
32 Derbyshire	1·587	1·448	1·406	1·260	6·438	6·551	6·571	6·379	2·120	2·308	2·268	2·044	2·145
8. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.													
33 Cheshire	1·377	1·403	1·284	1·180	6·468	6·484	6·583	6·217	2·383	2·575	2·649	2·352	2·319
34 Lancashire	1·870	1·790	1·816	1·663	7·663	7·552	7·511	7·475	2·766	3·045	3·160	2·700	2·689
9. YORKSHIRE.													
35 West Riding	1·697	1·614	1·541	1·428	7·486	7·419	7·326	7·048	2·301	2·479	2·438	2·217	2·255
36 East Riding (with York)	1·961	1·966	1·836	1·824	5·717	5·851	6·279	6·198	2·178	2·240	2·500	2·423	2·147
37 North Riding	1·447	1·522	1·437	1·388	6·000	5·925	6·281	6·116	1·862	1·993	1·983	1·854	1·977
10. NORTHERN COUNTIES.													
38 Durham	1·657	1·858	1·651	1·538	7·188	7·374	7·673	7·308	2·374	2·413	2·439	2·525	2·409
39 Northumberland	1·656	1·676	1·532	1·334	6·533	6·805	6·829	6·700	2·154	2·279	2·221	2·321	2·103
40 Cumberland	1·157	1·235	1·178	1·194	5·986	6·167	6·426	6·371	2·190	2·069	2·002	2·146	1·938
41 Westmoreland	1·219	1·230	1·173	1·233	5·737	5·760	5·649	5·806	2·180	2·188	2·267	1·744	1·781
11. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.													
42 Monmouthshire	1·892	1·711	1·420	1·239	6·583	6·463	6·374	6·045	2·332	2·391	2·430	2·500	1·994
43 South Wales	1·513	1·532	1·454	1·440	6·497	6·517	6·424	6·04	2·225	2·021	2·113	1·960	1·872
44 North Wales	1·398	1·338	1·315	1·322	5·148	5·166	5·574	5·526	1·936	1·850	2·054	1·910	1·710

* By substituting 100,000 for 100 *here*, these Tables may be read without reference to the decimal points. Thus to 100,000 males living in 1839 there were 1625 marriages.

(C.)—The Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths of Males to 100 Males living, and the Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths of Females to 100 Females living, in each of the Years 1838–42—*continued.*

		TO 100 FEMALES LIVING.												
		Marriages.				Births.				Deaths (of Females).				
		1839	1840	1841	1842	1839	1840	1841	1842	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
	ENGLAND.	1·553	1·526	1·504	1·439	6·211	6·250	6·289	6·273	2·140	2·096	2·205	2·083	2·095
	Divisions.													
1	Metropolis	1·885	1·869	1·813	1·746	5·437	5·675	5·747	5·945	2·691	2·297	2·289	2·246	2·220
2	South Eastern	1·299	1·318	1·349	1·351	5·693	5·632	5·739	5·781	1·904	1·787	1·850	1·815	1·848
3	South Midland	1·434	1·369	1·404	1·341	6·452	6·379	6·398	6·462	2·108	1·981	2·128	2·101	2·028
4	Eastern	1·361	1·362	1·367	1·344	5·816	5·952	6·058	6·037	1·998	1·952	2·017	1·960	1·966
5	South Western	1·350	1·345	1·355	1·363	5·743	5·714	5·733	5·811	1·894	1·718	1·892	1·793	2·002
6	Western	1·635	1·545	1·521	1·429	6·333	6·471	6·383	6·372	2·103	2·001	2·195	2·116	2·228
7	North Midland	1·492	1·465	1·472	1·368	6·493	6·507	6·518	6·395	1·880	2·068	2·304	2·031	1·996
8	North Western	1·706	1·648	1·649	1·511	7·133	7·050	7·036	6·947	2·439	2·727	2·846	2·445	2·429
9	York	1·676	1·626	1·545	1·457	6·904	6·870	6·913	6·685	2·096	2·251	2·273	2·122	2·110
10	Northern	1·454	1·555	1·419	1·323	6·341	6·538	6·711	6·537	2·050	2·033	2·090	2·149	2·045
11	Welsh	1·497	1·461	1·374	1·345	5·904	5·909	6·003	5·934	1·965	1·871	2·013	1·926	1·789
	2. South Eastern Counties.													
1	Surrey (part of)	·941	·995	·973	·942	5·284	5·234	5·360	5·345	2·061	1·670	1·805	1·836	1·762
2	Kent (except Greenwich)	1·388	1·340	1·376	1·457	5·901	5·877	5·850	5·976	1·856	1·813	1·828	1·721	1·883
3	Sussex	1·328	1·343	1·356	1·282	5·887	5·608	5·854	5·861	1·805	1·736	1·788	1·778	1·807
4	Hampshire	1·374	1·458	1·563	1·553	5·360	5·408	5·652	5·722	1·817	1·777	1·829	1·832	1·842
5	Berkshire	1·313	1·341	1·320	1·308	5·963	5·951	5·883	5·792	2·152	1·960	2·092	2·048	1·932
	3. South Midland Counties.													
6	Middlesex (part of)	·942	·866	·998	·910	5·014	4·944	5·080	4·883	2·131	1·909	1·943	1·772	1·871
7	Hertfordshire	1·279	1·105	1·215	1·120	6·391	6·384	6·131	6·470	2·020	1·845	1·971	1·987	1·897
8	Buckinghamshire	1·427	1·357	1·265	1·315	6·487	6·421	6·328	6·511	2·142	1·989	2·264	2·145	2·064
9	Oxfordshire	1·405	1·436	1·462	1·470	6·213	6·233	6·258	6·305	2·166	1·972	2·017	2·191	2·268
10	Northamptonshire	1·685	1·601	1·559	1·432	6·902	6·735	6·979	6·948	2·161	2·095	2·207	2·135	2·004
11	Huntingdonshire	1·588	1·526	1·687	1·632	7·159	7·214	7·199	7·301	1·915	2·046	2·351	2·261	2·045
12	Bedfordshire	1·683	1·562	1·482	1·395	7·119	6·973	6·659	6·942	2·205	1·963	2·196	2·029	2·047
13	Cambridgeshire	1·544	1·567	1·680	1·587	6·790	6·672	6·903	6·802	2·029	2·038	2·228	2·337	2·042
	4. Eastern Counties.													
14	Essex	1·305	1·304	1·310	1·272	5·869	6·013	6·046	6·224	2·070	1·928	2·063	1·915	1·955
15	Suffolk	1·450	1·446	1·478	1·338	6·039	6·156	6·303	6·148	2·092	1·925	1·968	2·003	1·926
16	Norfolk	1·335	1·341	1·325	1·405	5·606	5·749	5·881	5·809	1·873	1·992	2·021	1·961	2·007
	5. South Western Counties.													
17	Wiltshire	1·272	1·290	1·300	1·242	5·924	5·726	5·851	5·835	2·173	1·832	2·150	1·988	2·106
18	Dorsetshire	1·285	1·339	1·324	1·247	5·851	5·858	5·720	5·824	1·987	1·672	1·745	1·735	1·961
19	Devonshire	1·424	1·445	1·413	1·489	5·280	5·253	5·232	5·415	1·750	1·610	1·748	1·647	1·975
20	Cornwall	1·401	1·285	1·323	1·382	6·435	6·326	6·401	6·390	1·745	1·628	1·704	1·699	2·107
21	Somersetshire	1·287	1·302	1·349	1·302	5·650	5·750	5·774	5·831	1·998	1·875	2·128	1·959	1·916
	6. Western Counties.													
22	Gloucestershire	1·611	1·715	1·631	1·534	5·548	5·622	5·722	5·780	2·146	1·839	2·242	2·075	2·134
23	Herefordshire	1·113	1·133	1·292	1·307	4·980	5·248	5·337	5·560	1·921	1·861	2·017	1·922	2·134
24	Shropshire	1·409	1·270	1·327	1·300	5·229	5·473	5·340	5·429	2·075	1·786	2·004	2·045	2·160
25	Worcestershire	1·747	1·691	1·635	1·536	6·938	7·034	7·031	7·044	1·990	1·908	2·077	2·126	2·147
26	Staffordshire	1·894	1·628	1·605	1·424	7·316	7·555	7·274	7·057	2·202	2·182	2·397	2·201	2·425
27	Warwickshire	1·553	1·420	1·395	1·343	6·579	6·605	6·431	6·433	2·106	2·220	2·185	2·149	2·243
	7. North Midland Counties.													
28	Leicestershire	1·552	1·438	1·487	1·285	6·615	6·582	6·489	6·137	1·991	2·082	2·410	2·092	2·146
29	Rutlandshire	1·190	1·441	1·428	1·312	5·985	6·437	6·200	6·330	1·512	1·701	2·262	2·441	1·758
30	Lincolnshire	1·487	1·541	1·545	1·499	6·482	6·512	6·585	6·675	1·731	1·863	2·043	2·085	1·869
31	Nottinghamshire	1·410	1·425	1·442	1·383	6·571	6·484	6·515	6·344	1·878	2·163	2·582	1·896	1·973
32	Derbyshire	1·565	1·428	1·386	1·242	6·350	6·461	6·481	6·291	2·029	2·284	2·273	2·011	2·183
	8. North Western Counties.													
33	Cheshire	1·327	1·351	1·237	1·136	6·230	6·246	6·340	5·988	2·304	2·437	2·498	2·276	2·234
34	Lancashire	1·789	1·712	1·737	1·590	7·330	7·224	7·185	7·150	2·470	2·791	2·921	2·482	2·471
	9. Yorkshire.													
35	West Riding	1·679	1·597	1·526	1·414	7·410	7·343	7·251	6·976	2·147	2·347	2·280	2·134	2·122
36	East Riding (with York)	1·871	1·875	1·751	1·746	5·453	5·581	5·989	5·911	2·031	1·983	2·463	2·293	2·096
37	North Riding	1·404	1·477	1·395	1·346	5·822	5·749	6·094	5·935	1·886	2·040	1·991	1·827	2·056
	10. Northern Counties.													
38	Durham	1·621	1·818	1·616	1·504	7·033	7·215	7·508	7·150	2·168	2·143	2·299	2·411	2·186
39	Northumberland	1·557	1·575	1·440	1·254	6·142	6·397	6·420	6·298	1·930	2·032	1·972	2·097	1·996
40	Cumberland	1·088	1·161	1·108	1·123	5·630	5·800	6·044	5·992	1·998	1·824	1·890	1·880	1·925
41	Westmoreland	1·218	1·228	1·172	1·232	5·732	5·755	5·643	5·800	2·153	2·100	2·109	1·742	1·836
	11. Monmouthshire and Wales													
42	Monmouthshire	2·078	1·880	1·560	1·360	7·231	7·099	7·001	6·639	2·271	2·232	2·361	2·419	2·095
43	South Wales	1·449	1·467	1·393	1·379	6·224	6·243	6·153	6·134	2·037	1·854	1·916	1·870	1·771
44	North Wales	1·363	1·304	1·282	1·289	5·017	5·035	5·433	5·386	1·769	1·773	2·024	1·823	1·698

No. of District.	DISTRICTS.	Illegitimate to 100 Births.
250	Wigan	18·1
294	(*a*) Brampton, (*b*) Longtown	17·2
315	(*a*) Presteigne, (*b*) Knighton, (*c*) Rhayader	14·5
233	Nantwich	13·8
241	Ulverstone	12·7
299	(*a*) Bootle, (*b*) Alston, (*c*) Penrith	12·5
249	Bolton	12·5
174	(*a*) Bromyard, (*b*) Leominster, (*c*) Weobly	12·5
244	Blackburn	12·3
251	(*a*) Leigh, (*b*) Prescot	12·2
242	Burnley	12·2
223	Nottingham	12·2
238	Ormskirk	12·1
239	(*a*) Fylde, (*b*) Garstang, (*c*) Clitheroe	12·0
246	Chorley	11·8
296	Wigton	11·6
252	Warrington	11·6
118	Norwich	11·5
221	Basford	11·1
248	Bury	11·0
277	(*a*) Easingwold, (*b*) Malton, (*c*) Helmsley, (*d*) Pickering	10·9
231	Macclesfield	10·9
175	(*a*) Ludlow, (*b*) Church Stretton, (*c*) Clun	10·9
298	Whitehaven	10·7
245	Preston	10·7
219	(*a*) Southwell, (*b*) Mansfield	10·7
198	Penkridge	10·7
176	Atcham	10·7
116	(*a*) Wayland, (*b*) Guiltcross, (*c*) Depwade	10·5
46	(*a*) Romney Marsh, (*b*) Tenterden, (*c*) Cranbrook	10·5
173	Hereford	10·4
121	(*a*) Walsingham, (*b*) Dorking, (*c*) Freebridge, Lynn, (*d*) King's Lynn	10·4
316	(*a*) Newtown, (*b*) Montgomery	10·3
193	(*a*) Uttoxeter, (*b*) Cheadle, (*c*) Leek	10·2
234	(*a*) Altrincham, (*b*) Runcorn	10·1
179	(*a*) Market Drayton, (*b*) Newport	10·1
115	(*a*) Mitford, (*b*) Forehoe	10·1
295	Carlisle	10·0
293	(*a*) Glendale, (*b*) Bellingham, (*c*) Haltwhistle	10·0
232	(*a*) Congleton, (*b*) Northwich	9·9
224	Shardlow	9·8
310	Haverfordwest	9·7
297	Cockermouth	9·7
247	Rochdale	9·7
177	Shrewsbury	9·7
182	(*a*) Tenbury, (*b*) Martley, (*c*) Upton-on-Severn	9·6
119	(*a*) Flegg, (*b*) Tunstead, (*c*) Aylsham, (*d*) Erpingham	9·6
313	(*a*) Tregaron, (*b*) Lampeter, (*c*) Newcastle-in-Emlyn	9·4
274	(*a*) Patrington, (*b*) Beverley, (*c*) Driffield, (*d*) Bridlington	9·4
178	(*a*) Oswestry, (*b*) Ellesmere, (*c*) Wem	9·4
300	(*a*) East Ward, (*b*) West Ward, (*c*) Kendal	9·3
127	Salisbury	9·3
117	(*a*) Loddon, (*b*) Henstead, (*c*) St. Faith's, (*d*) Blofield	9·3
5	St. James, Westminster*	9·3
256	Ashton	9·2
181	(*a*) Shiffnal, (*b*) Bridgnorth, (*c*) Cleobury Mortimer	9·2
63	(*a*) Stockbridge, (*b*) Andover, (*c*) Whitchurch, (*d*) Kingsclere	9·2

The Districts marked thus * are in the Metropolis.

No. of District.	DISTRICTS.	Illegitimate to 100 Births.
50	(*a*) Ticehurst, (*b*) Uckfield	9·2
322	Wrexham	9·1
283	(*a*) Auckland, (*b*) Teesdale, (*c*) Weardale	9·1
263	Halifax	9·1
261	Huddersfield	9·0
243	(*a*) Todmorden, (*b*) Haslingden	9·0
226	(*a*) Belper, (*b*) Ashborne	9·0
172	(*a*) Ross, (*b*) Ledbury	9·0
309	(*a*) Narberth, (*b*) Pembroke	8·9
171	(*a*) Newent, (*b*) Tewkesbury	8·9
107	(*a*) Risbridge, (*b*) Sudbury	8·9
80	Aylesbury	8·9
70	(*a*) Wantage, (*b*) Wallingford, (*c*) Abingdon, (*d*) Faringdon	8·9
280	(*a*) North Allerton, (*b*) Thirsk, (*c*) Leyburn, (*d*) Richmond, (*e*) Askrigg, (*f*) Reeth, (*g*) Bedale	8·8
229	(*a*) Hayfield, (*b*) Chapel-en-le-Frith	8·8
158	(*a*) Shepton Mallet, (*b*) Wincanton	8·8
111	(*a*) Woodbridge, (*b*) Plomesgate	8·8
51	(*a*) Rye, (*b*) Hastings, (*c*) Battle	8·8
267	(*a*) Skipton, (*b*) Sedbergh, (*c*) Settle	8·7
308	Carmarthen	8·6
195	(*a*) Stoke-on-Trent, (*b*) Wolstanton	8·6
114	(*a*) Thetford, (*b*) Downham, (*c*) Swaffham	8·6
164	(*a*) Chipping Sodbury, (*b*) Thornbury, (*c*) Dursley	8·5
124	Devizes	8·5
110	(*a*) Bosmere, (*b*) Stow, (*c*) Hoxne, (*d*) Hartismere	8·5
82	(*a*) Henley, (*b*) Thame, (*c*) Headington	8·5
120	Yarmouth	8·4
93	(*a*) Ampthill, (*b*) Biggleswade	8·4
65	(*a*) Alresford, (*b*) Petersfield, (*c*) Alton, (*d*) Basingstoke, (*e*) Hartley Wintney	8·4
279	(*a*) Whitby, (*b*) Guisborough, (*c*) Stokesley	8·3
276	York	8·3
227	Bakewell	8·3
129	(*a*) Shaftesbury, (*b*) Wimborne, (*c*) Blandford, (*d*) Sturminster	8·2
45	(*a*) East Ashford, (*b*) West Ashford, (*c*) Hollingbourne	8·2
291	(*a*) Morpeth, (*b*) Rothbury, (*c*) Alnwick, (*d*) Belford	8·1
268	(*a*) Pateley Bridge, (*b*) Ripon, (*c*) Knaresborough	8·1
230	Stockport	8·1
192	(*a*) Tamworth, (*b*) Lichfield, (*c*) Burton-on-Trent	8·1
170	(*a*) Wheatenhurst, (*b*) Westbury-on-Severn	8·1
49	(*a*) Malling, (*b*) Sevenoaks	8·1
317	(*a*) Llanfyllin, (*b*) Machynlleth	8·0
266	(*a*) Otley, (*b*) Keighley	8·0
257	(*a*) Saddleworth, (*b*) Ecclesfield, (*c*) Wortley, (*d*) Eccleshall Bierlow	8·0
240	Lancaster	8·0
220	(*a*) Newark, (*b*) Bingham	8·0
94	(*a*) Woburn, (*b*) Leighton Buzzard, (*c*) Luton	8·0
290	(*a*) Castle Ward, (*b*) Hexham	7·9
208	(*a*) Loughborough, (*b*) Barrow-upon-Soar	7·9
84	(*a*) Woodstock, (*b*) Bicester, (*c*) Banbury	7·9
47	Maidstone	7·9
324	Anglesey	7·8
228	Chesterfield	7·8
131	(*a*) Sherborne, (*b*) Dorchester	7·7
123	(*a*) Calne, (*b*) Marlborough, (*c*) Pewsey	7·7
112	(*a*) Blything, (*b*) Mutford, (*c*) Wangford	7·7

No. of District.	DISTRICTS.	Illegitimate to 100 Births.
62	(*a*) South Stoneham, (*b*) New Forest, (*c*) Lymington, (*d*) Christchurch, (*e*) Ringwood, (*f*) Fordingbridge, (*g*) Romsey	7·7
44	Canterbury	7·7
319	(*a*) Pwllheli, (*b*) Carnarvon	7·6
318	(*a*) Dolgelly, (*b*) Corwen, (*c*) Bala, (*d*) Festiniog	7·6
307	(*a*) Llanelly, (*b*) Llandilofawr, (*c*) Llandovery	7·6
222	Radford	7·6
206	(*a*) Lutterworth, (*b*) Hinckley, (*c*) Blaby	7·6
184	Worcester	7·6
109	Ipswich	7·6
101	(*a*) Rochford, (*b*) Maldon	7·6
77	(*a*) St. Alban's, (*b*) Watford, (*c*) Hemel Hempstead, (*d*) Berkhampstead	7·6
36	(*a*) Guildford, (*b*) Farnham, (*c*) Hambledon	7·6
155	(*a*) Chard, (*b*) Yeovil, (*c*) Langport	7·5
128	(*a*) Tisbury, (*b*) Mere, (*c*) Warminster	7·5
122	(*a*) Highworth, (*b*) Cricklade, (*c*) Malmesbury, (*d*) Chippingham	7·5
113	(*a*) Bury St. Edmund's, (*b*) Thingoe, (*c*) Mildenhall	7·5
79	Wycombe	7·5
264	Bradford	7·4
166	Stroud	7·4
165	(*a*) Tetbury, (*b*) Cirencester	7·4
97	(*a*) Linton, (*b*) Newmarket	7·4
90	Peterborough	7·4
210	(*a*) Billesdon, (*b*) Market Harborough, (*c*) Melton Mowbray	7·3
207	(*a*) Market Bosworth, (*b*) Ashby-de-la-Zouch	7·3
98	(*a*) Ely, (*b*) North Witchford, (*c*) Whittlesey, (*d*) Wisbeach	7·3
205	(*a*) Foleshill, (*b*) Nuneaton, (*c*) Atherstone	7·2
157	(*a*) Axbridge, (*b*) Wells	7·2
197	Stafford	7·1
167	(*a*) Northleach, (*b*) Stow-on-the-Wold, (*c*) Winchcombe	7·1
96	Cambridge	7·1
321	(*a*) Llanrwst, (*b*) St. Asaph, (*c*) Ruthin	7·0
271	(*a*) Howden, (*b*) Skirlaugh	7·0
204	Coventry	7·0
196	Stone	7·0
194	Newcastle-under-Lyne	7·0
186	Kidderminster	7·0
78	(*a*) Amersham, (*b*) Eton	7·0
85	(*a*) Witney, (*b*) Chipping Norton	7·0
235	(*a*) Great Boughton (Chester), (*b*) Wirrall	6·9
218	(*a*) East Retford, (*b*) Worksop	6·9
191	Wolverhampton	6·9
76	(*a*) Royston, (*b*) Hitchin	6·9
43	(*a*) Elham, (*b*) Bridge	6·9
6	Marylebone*	6·9
262	Dewsbury	6·8
211	(*a*) Oakham, (*b*) Uppingham	6·8
180	(*a*) Wellington, (*b*) Madeley	6·8
125	(*a*) Melksham, (*b*) Bradford, (*c*) Westbury	6·8
86	(*a*) Brackley, (*b*) Daventry, (*c*) Towcester, (*d*) Potterspury	6·8
48	Tonbridge	6·8
	ENGLAND	6·7
270	(*a*) Doncaster, (*b*) Thorne	6·7
253	(*a*) Chorlton, (*b*) Worsley	6·7

No. of District.	DISTRICTS.	Illegitimate to 100 Births.
216	Lincoln	6·7
213	(*a*) Grantham, (*b*) Sleaford	6·7
212	(*a*) Stamford, (*b*) Bourne	6·7
108	(*a*) Cosford, (*b*) Samford	6·7
95	(*a*) Caxton, (*b*) Chesterton	6·7
287	Gateshead	6·6
185	(*a*) Droitwich, (*b*) Bromsgrove, (*c*) King's Norton	6·6
183	(*a*) Pershore, (*b*) Evesham, (*c*) Shipston-on-Stour	6·6
81	(*a*) Winslow, (*b*) Newport Pagnel, (*c*) Buckingham	6·6
67	(*a*) Easthampstead, (*b*) Cookham, (*c*) Wokingham	6·6
40	(*a*) Milton, (*b*) Sheppey, (*c*) Faversham, (*d*) Blean	6·6
275	(*a*) Pocklington, (*b*) Tadcaster	6·5
156	Bridgewater	6·5
92	Bedford	6·5
69	(*a*) Bradfield, (*b*) Newbury, (*c*) Hungerford	6·5
54	Brighton	6·5
289	Newcastle-on-Tyne	6·4
255	Salford	6·4
75	(*a*) Hatfield, (*b*) Hertford, (*c*) Ware, (*d*) Bishop's Stortford	6·4
53	(*a*) East Grinstead, (*b*) Horsham, (*c*) Cuckfield	6·4
301	(*a*) Monmouth, (*b*) Chepstow	6·3
201	(*a*) Meriden, (*b*) Solihull, (*c*) Alcester	6·3
215	(*a*) Spilsby, (*b*) Horncastle, (*c*) Louth	6·3
135	(*a*) South Molton, (*b*) Torrington, (*c*) Crediton, (*d*) Barnstaple	6·3
320	(*a*) Bangor, (*b*) Conway	6·2
282	Durham	6·2
209	Leicester	6·2
169	Gloucester	6·2
89	(*a*) Kettering, (*b*) Thrapstone, (*c*) Oundle	6·2
68	Reading	6·2
66	Windsor	6·2
52	(*a*) Hailsham, (*b*) Eastbourne, (*c*) Lewes	6·2
187	Stourbridge	6·1
140	Newton Abbot	6·1
57	(*a*) Westhampnett, (*b*) Petworth, (*c*) Midhurst, (*d*) Westbourne	6·1
217	(*a*) Caistor, (*b*) Glandford Brigg, (*c*) Gainsborough	6·0
160	Bath	6·0
58	Isle of Wight	6·0
214	(*a*) Spalding, (*b*) Holbeach, (*c*) Boston	5·9
202	(*a*) Stratford-on-Avon, (*b*) Southam, (*c*) Rugby	5·9
102	(*a*) Tendring, (*b*) Lexden	5·9
87	(*a*) Hardingstone, (*b*) Wellingborough, (*c*) Brixworth	5·9
42	Dover	5·9
41	(*a*) Isle of Thanet, (*b*) Eastry	5·9
35	(*a*) Godstone, (*b*) Reigate, (*c*) Dorking	5·9
254	Manchester	5·8
141	(*a*) Totness, (*b*) Kingsbridge, (*c*) Plympton St. Mary	5·8
146	(*a*) Bodmin, (*b*) St. Columb	5·7
130	(*a*) Poole, (*b*) Wareham	5·7
126	(*a*) Amesbury, (*b*) Alderbury, (*c*) Wilton	5·7
105	(*a*) Ongar, (*b*) Epping, (*c*) Dunmow	5·7
311	(*a*) Cardigan, (*b*) Aberayron	5·6
260	Wakefield	5·6
190	Walsall	5·6
159	(*a*) Frome, (*b*) Clutton, (*c*) Keynsham	5·6
139	St. Thomas	5·6
106	(*a*) Braintree, (*b*) Halstead, (*c*) Saffron Walden	5·6
103	Colchester	5·6
56	Chichester	5·6

No. of District.	DISTRICTS.	Illegitimate to 100 Births.
259	Rotherham	5·5
154	Taunton	5·5
148	Truro	5·5
265	Leeds	5·5
305	(*a*) Cardiff, (*b*) Bridgend, (*c*) Neath	5·4
292	Berwick-on-Tweed	5·4
284	(*a*) Houghton-le-Spring, (*b*) Chester-le-Street	5·4
136	(*a*) Bideford, (*b*) Holsworthy	5·4
144	(*a*) St. German's, (*b*) Liskeard	5·3
88	Northampton	5·3
288	Tynemouth	5·2
269	(*a*) Selby, (*b*) Goole, (*c*) Pontefract	5·2
74	(*a*) Hendon, (*b*) Barnet	5·2
60	(*a*) Havant, (*b*) Catherington, (*c*) Fareham, (*d*) Droxford	5·2
314	(*a*) Builth, (*b*) Brecknock, (*c*) Crickhowell, (*d*) Hay	5·1
91	(*a*) Huntingdon, (*b*) St. Ives, (*c*) St. Neots	5·1
33	(*a*) Chertsey, (*b*) Epsom	5·1
312	Aberystwith	5·0
278	Scarborough	5·0
258	Sheffield	5·0
132	(*a*) Weymouth, (*b*) Bridport, (*c*) Beaminster	5·0
188	Dudley	4·9
168	Cheltenham	4·9
145	(*a*) Launceston, (*b*) Stratton, (*c*) Camelford	4·9
133	(*a*) Axminster, (*b*) Honiton	4·9
55	(*a*) Steyning, (*b*) Thakeham, (*c*) Worthing	4·9
153	(*a*) Williton, (*b*) Wellington	4·8
304	Merthyr Tydfil	4·7
225	Derby	4·7
203	Warwick	4·7
137	(*a*) Tavistock, (*b*) Oakhampton	4·7
281	(*a*) Darlington, (*b*) Stockton, (*c*) Easington	4·6
189	West Bromwich	4·6
83	Oxford	4·6
4	St. Martin-in-the-Fields*	4·6
162	Bristol	4·5
72	Brentford	4·5
64	Winchester	4·5
323	Holywell	4·4
285	Sunderland	4·4
273	Sculcoates	4·4
150	Falmouth	4·4
61	Southampton	4·4
302	(*a*) Abergavenny, (*b*) Pontypool	4·3
134	Tiverton	4·3
73	(*a*) Staines, (*b*) Uxbridge	4·3
100	(*a*) Romford, (*b*) Orsett, (*c*) Billericay	4·2
200	Aston	4·2
151	Helston	4·2
147	St. Austell	4·2
142	Plymouth	4·2
59	(*a*) Portsea, (*b*) Alverstoke	4·2
38	(*a*) Gravesend, (*b*) North Aylesford, (*c*) Hoo	4·2
199	Birmingham	4·1
104	(*a*) Witham, (*b*) Chelmsford	4·1
71	Edmonton	4·1
19	Whitechapel*	4·1
3	Westminster*	4·1
306	Swansea	4·0

No. of District.	DISTRICTS.	Illegitimate to 100 Births.
286	South Shields	4·0
34	Croydon	4·0
272	Hull	3·8
37	(*a*) Lewisham, (*b*) Bromley, (*c*) Dartford	3·8
31	Wandsworth*	3·8
303	Newport	3·7
10	St. Giles*	3·5
7	Pancras*	3·5
28	Camberwell*	3·4
1	(*a*) Kensington, (*b*) Chelsea*	3·4
99	West Ham	3·3
32	(*a*) Richmond, (*b*) Kingston	3·3
15	(*a*) East London, (*b*) West London*	3·3
163	Clifton	3·2
138	Exeter	3·2
237	West Derby	3·1
143	(*a*) Stoke Damerel, (*b*) East Stonehouse	3·1
26	Newington*	3·1
2	St. George, Hanover Square*	3·1
236	Liverpool	3·0
149	Redruth	2·9
12	Holborn*	2·9
161	Bedminster	2·8
30	Greenwich	2·8
27	Lambeth*	2·8
39	Medway	2·7
17	Shoreditch*	2·7
13	Clerkenwell*	2·7
20	St. George-in-the-East*	2·7
21	Stepney*	2·6
152	(*a*) Penzance, (*c*) Scilly Islands	2·5
25	St. George, Southwark*	2·5
24	Bermondsey*	2·3
23	(*a*) St. Saviour, (*b*) St. Olave*	2·2
8	Islington*	2·2
18	Bethnal Green*	2·1
22	Poplar*	2·0
11	Strand*	1·9
9	Hackney*	1·8
14	S. Luke*	1·7
29	Rotherhithe*	1·3
16	City of London*	0·6

The Districts marked thus * are in the Metropolis. The workhouses of the City of London are situated in other districts; the number of illegitimate children in Marylebone is increased by a Lying-in Hospital.

ENGLAND.—Proportion of Illegitimate Children registered to the Female Population.

		POPULATION, June 6–7, 1841			1842			Females Married in 1842 to 100,000 Living.	Illegitimate Births to 100,000 Females Living.	Illegitimate Births to 100 Births.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Marriages.	Total Births.	Illegitimate Births.			
	ENGLAND	**7,773,411**	**8,138,314**	**15,911,725**	**118,825**	**517,739**	**34,796**	**1439**	**422**	**6·7**
	DIVISIONS.									
8	North Western	1,026,203	1,072,251	2,098,454	16,559	76,143	6,681	1511	609	8·8
7	North Midland	549,845	560,940	1,110,785	7,774	36,339	2,809	1368	494	7·7
9	York	769,081	783,417	1,552,498	11,593	53,195	3,849	1457	484	7·2
10	Northern	404,354	422,012	826,366	5,659	27,954	2,059	1323	481	7·4
4	Eastern	509,394	531,269	1,040,663	7,194	32,309	2,552	1344	477	7·9
3	South Midland	568,235	583,490	1,151,725	7,907	38,093	2,569	1341	436	6·7
6	Western	937,697	965,244	1,902,941	13,994	62,412	4,234	1429	432	6·8
11	Welsh	529,111	538,488	1,067,599	7,350	32,439	2,204	1445	403	6·8
2	South Eastern	762,203	779,509	1,541,712	10,652	45,592	2,913	1351	369	6·4
5	South Western	836,056	904,213	1,740,269	12,454	53,023	3,001	1363	329	5·7
1	Metropolis	877,229	996,588	1,873,817	17,689	60,240	1,925	1746	190	3·2
	COUNTIES.									
40	Cumberland	86,206	91,706	177,912	1,035	5,524	632	1123	686	11.4
31	Nottinghamshire	132,391	138,328	270,719	1,936	8,880	876	1383	626	9·9
34	Lancashire	844,360	882,763	1,727,123	14,368	64,596	5,592	1590	619	8·7
23	Herefordshire	49,255	49,199	98,454	645	2,744	292	1307	592	10·6
16	Norfolk	195,240	209,883	405,123	2,968	12,271	1,214	1405	575	9·9
33	Cheshire	181,843	189,488	371,331	2,191	11,547	1,089	1136	565	9·4
12	Bedfordshire	54,304	58,075	112,379	821	4,086	316	1395	537	7·7
41	Westmoreland	28,234	28,235	56,469	349	1,643	152	1232	537	9·3
37	North Riding	91,722	94,531	186,253	1,281	5,646	501	1346	527	8·9
26	Staffordshire	223,854	218,494	442,348	3,182	15,769	1,168	1424	523	7·4
32	Derbyshire	119,354	120,983	240,337	1,525	7,722	626	1242	510	8·1
24	Shropshire	120,743	121,184	241,927	1,585	6,621	614	1300	503	9·3
15	Suffolk	153,858	160,864	314,722	2,167	9,960	804	1338	496	8·1
35	West Riding	559,739	565,604	1,125,343	8,139	40,165	2,842	1414	494	7·1
13	Cambridgeshire	85,125	86,723	171,848	1,395	5,979	431	1587	490	7·2
8	Buckinghamshire	68,555	71,797	140,352	948	4,693	343	1315	476	7·3
9	Oxfordshire	80,013	81,018	161,031	1,200	5,145	385	1470	472	7·5
7	Hertfordshire	80,196	82,226	162,422	931	5,376	378	1120	455	7·0
10	Northamptonshire	98,052	99,145	197,197	1,434	6,957	442	1432	441	6·4
28	Leicestershire	107,940	112,292	220,232	1,459	6,969	501	1285	441	7·2
25	Worcestershire	166,430	169,678	336,108	2,634	12,078	752	1536	437	6·2
29	Rutlandshire	11,600	11,550	23,150	153	738	50	1312	429	6·8
39	Northumberland	128,888	137,100	265,988	1,738	8,729	594	1254	429	6·8
17	Wiltshire	120,231	122,505	242,736	1,532	7,199	525	1242	426	7·3
43	South Wales	258,979	270,339	529,318	3,785	16,836	1,170	1379	426	6·9
5	Berkshire	94,778	95,589	190,367	1,253	5,593	410	1308	425	7·3
30	Lincolnshire	178,560	177,787	356,347	2,701	12,030	756	1499	419	6·3
44	North Wales	191,495	196,564	388,059	2,559	10,693	807	1289	406	7·5
36	East Riding, with York	117,620	123,282	240,902	2,173	7,384	506	1740	405	6·9
38	Durham	161,026	164,971	325,997	2,537	12,058	681	1504	404	5·6
3	Sussex	149,007	153,548	302,555	1,989	9,096	615	1282	396	6·8
18	Dorsetshire	80,199	87,675	167,874	1,105	5,163	346	1247	390	6·7
2	Kent (except Greenwich)	232,261	236,796	469,057	3,493	14,326	904	1457	377	6·3
11	Huntingdonshire	27,549	28,024	55,573	462	2,067	106	1632	374	5·1
4	Hampshire	173,223	178,785	352,008	2,808	10,344	663	1553	367	6·4
21	Somersetshire	215,657	233,119	448,776	3,061	13,707	854	1302	363	6·2
22	Gloucestershire	187,329	207,531	394,860	3,216	12,118	737	1534	352	6·1
14	Essex	160,296	160,522	320,818	2,059	10,078	534	1272	330	5·3
27	Warwickshire	190,086	199,158	389,244	2,732	13,082	671	1343	330	5·1
42	Monmouthshire	78,637	71,585	150,222	1,006	4,910	227	1360	307	4·6
19	Devonshire	254,548	283,025	537,573	4,247	15,444	787	1489	276	5·1
1	Surrey (part of)	112,934	114,791	227,725	1,109	6,233	321	942	275	5·2
20	Cornwall	165,421	177,889	343,310	2,509	11,510	489	1382	272	4·2
6	Middlesex (part of)	74,441	76,482	150,923	716	3,790	168	910	216	4·4

Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex, in this Table, only include the districts out of the Metropolis, Division 1, under which head the other districts of the three Counties will be found.

The "population" is from a paper drawn up by the Census Commissioners, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 2nd October 1841.

The "Counties" are groups of Registration Districts, the greater parts of which are in the respective Counties. The exact population of the Registration Districts, it may be right to state, has never yet been ascertained from the revised returns of the Census.

Poor Law Return, 241.—Ordered by the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1844.

No.		Population in 1841.	Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved during the Quarters ended Lady Day		Number of Illegitimate Children (In-door and Out-door) Relieved during the Quarters ended Lady Day		Children in 1843, to every 1000 of the Total Number of Paupers Relieved in 1843.	Proportion of Illegitimate Children in 1843 to every 1000 of the Population.
			1842	1843	1842	1843		
	ENGLAND (590 Unions)	13,993,967	1,235,437	1,333,247	29,357	29,699	22·3	2·1
40	Cumberland*	177,912	11,999	11,227	522	510	45·4	2·8
31	Nottinghamshire	270,719	24,645	22,466	402	471	21·0	1·8
34	Lancashire	1,717,413	137,298	151,092	1776	2077	13·7	1·2
23	Herefordshire	110,675	9,932	10,146	451	459	45·2	4·1
16	Norfolk	343,277	34,876	37,666	858	866	23·0	2·5
33	Cheshire	371,331	28,707	27,648	932	952	34·4	2·6
12	Bedfordshire	112,379	12,560	13,046	189	199	15·3	1·8
41	Westmoreland	56,469	6,115	7,270	216	196	27·0	3·5
37	North Riding	180,527	14,327	14,742	757	597	40·5	3·3
26	Staffordshire	442,348	26,013	34,351	525	620	18·0	1·4
32	Derbyshire	220,028	11,953	12,839	165	236	18·4	1·1
24	Shropshire	191,052	11,751	14,711	562	547	37·2	2·9
15	Suffolk	314,722	35,760	39,489	570	649	16·4	2·1
35	West Riding	790,751	66,144	88,681	1311	1279	14·4	1·6
13	Cambridgeshire	171,848	18,147	19,013	337	332	17·5	1·9
8	Buckinghamshire	140,352	18,475	18,458	334	333	18·0	2·4
9	Oxfordshire	141,330	16,478	19,043	316	286	15·0	2·0
7	Hertfordshire	176,173	17,737	18,069	266	270	14·9	1·5
10	Northamptonshire	197,197	18,901	20,615	375	413	20·0	2·1
28	Worcestershire	336,108	22,675	29,684	498	535	18·0	1·6
29	Rutlandshire	23,150	1,784	1,928	44	51	26·5	2·2
39	Northumberland	265,988	20,907	23,431	501	464	19·8	1·7
17	Wiltshire	233,246	35,827	36,735	936	919	25·0	3·9
43	South Wales	517,097	41,672	41,496	1921	1950	47·0	3·8
5	Berkshire	190,367	19,020	19,945	366	398	20·0	2·1
30	Lincolnshire	356,347	21,389	24,964	591	670	26·8	1·9
44	North Wales	367,076	40,509	41,285	1757	1850	44·8	5·0
36	East Riding	180,218	14,084	16,267	721	755	46·4	4·2
38	Durham	325,997	24,529	27,591	498	533	19·3	1·6
3	Sussex	223,435	29,494	31,223	687	693	22·2	3·1
18	Dorsetshire	167,874	21,305	22,591	545	489	21·7	2·9
2	Kent	534,882	48,297	49,890	1076	1019	20·4	1·9
11	Huntingdonshire	55,573	5,809	5,504	119	103	18·7	1·9
4	Hampshire	268,866	29,369	29,749	726	635	21·3	2·4
21	Somersetshire	454,446	49,107	53,886	1109	1150	21·3	2·5
22	Gloucestershire	330,562	28,851	29,373	719	703	23·9	2·1
14	Essex	320,818	42,566	44,694	624	581	13·0	1·8
27	Warwickshire	220,029	14,669	15,856	338	358	22·6	1·6
42	Monmouthshire	150,222	8,813	10,051	221	202	20·1	1·3
19	Devonshire	430,221	41,304	41,860	894	902	21·5	2·1
1	Surrey	512,580	38,338	40,163	994	921	17·8	1·8
20	Cornwall	340,728	22,301	23,107	634	639	27·7	1·9
6	Middlesex	841,402	66,655	64,330	1598	1521	23·6	1·8

* These are not strictly English Counties, but groups of Unions, the greater part of which are in the Counties under which they have been classed by the Poor Law Commissioners. This arrangement was necessary, as a great number of the Poor Law Unions embrace Parishes in more than one County.

Proportion per Cent. of Persons Married under 21 Years of Age, in the Year 1842.
(Arranged with reference to the early Marriages of the Women.)

Divisions.	Women.	Men.
South Midland	19·7	7·9
York	19·3	6·0
Eastern	17·5	5·6
North Midland	15·9	5·8
South Eastern	13·8	3·2
North Western	13·8	5·9
England	13·5	4·5
Northern	13·1	4·1
Western	12·8	4.7
South Western	11·4	4·3
Welsh	8·5	2·7
Metropolis	7·9	1·7
Counties.		
Cambridgeshire	24·4	9.2
Essex	22·5	6·4
Hertfordshire	22·1	8·3
Yorkshire, West Riding	22·0	7·2
Bedfordshire	21·8	12·2
Huntingdonshire	20·6	8·4
Northamptonshire	20·1	9·4
Wiltshire	17·3	7·7
Buckinghamshire	17·2	8·7
Leicestershire	17·0	7·8
Sussex	17·0	4·3
Nottinghamshire	16·2	6·2
Suffolk	16.2	5·7
Oxfordshire	16·1	3·5
Berkshire	16·0	4·1

Counties—*continued.*	Women.	Men.
Lincolnshire	16·0	5·0
Staffordshire	16·0	6·2
Worcestershire	15·2	5·9
Cheshire	15·1	6·4
Norfolk	15·0	5·0
Rutlandshire	14·4	4·6
Derbyshire	14·4	4·8
Surrey (part of)	14·3	3·3
Durham	14·2	4·3
Cornwall	14·0	4·5
Lancashire	13·6	5·8
England	13·5	4·5
Northumberland	13·3	4·7
Kent (except Greenwich)	13·0	2·8
Yorkshire, East Riding	12·9	3·0
Middlesex (part of)	12·9	2·8
Yorkshire, North Riding	12·4	3·0
Warwickshire	12·3	4·6
Monmouthshire	11·8	2·7
Westmoreland	11·8	3·2
Somersetshire	11·7	5·3
Dorsetshire	11·6	5·3
Gloucestershire	11·6	3·5
Hampshire	11·3	2·5
Cumberland	10·2	2·7
Shropshire	8·5	3·1
North Wales	8·1	3·1
South Wales	7·9	2·5
Devonshire	7·5	2·0
Herefordshire	7·4	1·9

Proportion per Cent. of Persons Married in the Year 1842, who signed the Marriage Register with Marks.
(Arranged with reference to the Men who did not write their names.)

Divisions.	Men.	Women.
Metropolis	11·5	23·0
Northern	21·2	41·0
North Midland	30·7	47·4
South Eastern	31·8	38·3
England	32·0	47·9
York	33·2	57·4
South Western	34·6	47·8
Western	36·1	49·5
North Western	36·3	64·7
South Midland	41·8	50·5
Welsh	43·7	66·6
Eastern	45·6	51·1
Counties.		
Cumberland	17·5	34·6
Westmoreland	18·1	35·0
Northumberland	18·6	36·9
Yorkshire, East Riding	19·7	39·3
,, North Riding	23·9	39·5
Durham	24·9	47·2
Derbyshire	25·2	44·4
Gloucestershire	27·8	40·6
Devonshire	28·5	41·4
Kent (except Greenwich)	28·7	37·7
Sussex	30·2	38·4
Warwickshire	31·0	44·1
Lincolnshire	31·8	45·3
England	32·0	47·9

Counties—*continued.*	Men.	Women.
Rutlandshire	32·0	32·7
Nottinghamshire	32·0	52·8
Hampshire	32·3	37·5
Leicestershire	32·7	48·8
Dorsetshire	33·1	44·0
Surrey (part of)	34·1	34·9
Middlesex (part of)	34·5	34·6
Oxfordshire	35·3	44·4
Lancashire	36·1	65·7
Cornwall	36·3	55·9
Cheshire	37·2	58·5
Northamptonshire	37·3	47·8
Somersetshire	37·4	48·9
Yorkshire, West Riding	38·3	65·0
Herefordshire	38·3	46·7
Berkshire	40·3	44·5
Buckinghamshire	40·3	56·5
Staffordshire	40·3	56·0
South Wales	42·1	66·1
Worcestershire	42·3	56·0
Shropshire	42·7	54·1
Wiltshire	44·0	53·1
Huntingdonshire	44·2	52·4
Suffolk	44·7	50·2
Norfolk	44·9	50·6
North Wales	45·0	69·3
Cambridgeshire	45·8	53·8
Monmouthshire	46·5	61·9
Essex	47·5	52·7
Bedfordshire	49·9	62·2
Hertfordshire	50·2	52·3